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REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEETING

Received by Honecker

LD051930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received the secretaries for party and organizational questions and heads of delegations of the central committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries, who are currently in Berlin. They had taken part in 3 days of discussions on the creative application of the Leninist principles of cadre policy in the political leadership of socialist societies by the Marxist-Leninist parties. Erich Honecker welcomed very cordially to the talks, at which Horst Dohlus was also present on the SED side, the following representatives of the fraternal parties:

For the BCP, Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the Central Committee; for the MSZMP Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; for the Vietnam Communist Party Dang Huu Khiem, member of the Central Committee and deputy head of the Commission for Organizational Questions of the Central Committee; for the Communist Party of Cuba Lionel Soto, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; for the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Phely Khounalouk; for the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Sampilyn Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; for the PZPR Zdzislaw Zandarowski, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; for the RCP Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and the Secretariat; for the CPSU Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the Central Committee; for the CPCZ Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee; and the editor in chief of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Konstantin Ovanovich Zaradov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov reported on behalf of the participants in the discussions on the results of the exchange of experience.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the meeting of the secretaries of the fraternal parties as an important and useful step on the joint road of close and comradely cooperation. The traditional discussions on questions of party and organizational work are of great value, as are the exchange of views and experience on problems of cadre policy. He described the work with the cadres as an inseparable component part of the overall policy of the party, as an instrument for implementation of the leading role of the party in all social spheres.

Erich Honecker informed the guests about the decisions of the 12th SED Central Committee session and about the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. The latter will set down the tasks for further development of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. It is clear even today that the results of political, economic, social and cultural development will be satisfactory. At the root of the GDR's successful advancement is the special attention which the SED devotes to the development and promotion of cadres, to the development of their creativity and to being fully aware of their responsibility. Honecker said the fraternal parties' experiences are of considerable value in the implementation in the GDR of the Leninist principles governing the policies for cadres. The cadres are the party's greatest treasure and they should be cared for and developed especially now when demands are growing.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the new peace initiative of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It is of great international importance and aims at providing a huge incentive for the struggle to continue detente, to stop the arms race and to take effective disarmament measures so that mankind can enjoy a future without threat of a nuclear world war. In its 25 years of existence, the Warsaw Pact alliance, with the USSR as its nucleus, has proved itself to be a strong shield in the defense of socialism and peace. He stressed that the SED and the GDR will continue to contribute to a common foreign policy, and do everything in its power to ensure defense capabilities.

Using the preparations for the 10th party congress in order to comprehensively strengthen the GDR, the SED and all GDR workers are also consolidating the international position of their socialist state as a contribution to peace and detente. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Report on Communique

LD052008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Three-day discussions by secretaries concerning party and organizational questions of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries ended in Berlin on Thursday. A communique on the meeting says: "During the meeting, topical questions relating to the personnel policy of the fraternal parties participating in the conference were discussed. There was a comprehensive exchange of views and experience on the selection, development, training and education of personnel in socialist and communist construction, and on the creative application of the principles of Marxism, Leninism and of scientific socialism in personnel policy."

The communique goes on: "The participants in the discussions agreed that under socialism, the development of personnel policy and the selection and education of personnel is one of the most important elements in the assertion of the leading and guiding role of the communist and workers' parties in society. It was stressed that this work is carried out on a fundamentally democratic basis, taking into account the concrete conditions in every country."

In this connection the communique states: "The constitutions and the legislation of the socialist states give the work collectives and social organizations wide-ranging opportunities for active participation in the selection, development and training of personnel, and in carrying out checks on their activities."

"It was noted during the discussions that as a result of purposeful efforts by the communist and workers' parties, and due to profound socioeconomic transformations in the fraternal countries, mature, qualified managerial personnel of a socialist type are being molded and developed who enjoy the trust of the masses and are capable of solving complicated tasks in the interests of the working class and all working people."

"Questions of the organization of the initial and further training of personnel, raising their theoretical standard and their specialist qualifications were discussed in detail," the communique states. "It was noted that cooperation in the training of personnel and the systematic exchange of experience in the management of various spheres of social life are of great importance for strengthening friendly relations between the socialist countries."

"The meeting stressed the great importance of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, and discussed the topical tasks in the struggle for detente and security in Europe and for strengthening world peace," the communique notes. "The discussions in Berlin took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of equality, internationalist solidarity, unity and cohesion."

Taking part in the discussions were heads and deputy heads of central committee departments of the BCP, the MSZMP, the Vietnam Communist Party, the SED, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, the CPCZ and the editor-in-chief of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

WARSAW PACT STAFF EXERCISE HELD 26 MAY-4 JUNE

LD041848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] In accordance with the training program of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, a commanding staff exercise codenamed "Spring 80" was held from 26 May to 4 June in the north and west of Poland under the command of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense. Taking part were assigned commands and operational staffs of the Polish Army, the Soviet Army and the GDR National People's Army.

The aim of the exercise was to perfect the higher command bodies in organizing and commanding armies during armed combat. The aim was achieved. The commands taking part in the exercise showed a good preparedness for commanding modern armed combat, carried out in close, allied cooperation.

Those taking part in the exercise were visited by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Edward Gierek expressed high esteem for the attitude and capable action of the groups in the exercise.

BRIEFS

CEMA PRICING SESSION--Today Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria, received the leaders of delegations attending the 13th session of the chiefs of price departments in the CMEA member-countries. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed multilateral cooperation in the sphere of prices. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

INTERNATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY CONGRESS--Sofia, May 30 (BTA)--The third national congress on physiological sciences began in Plovdiv. It will summarize the achievements of the Bulgarian physiologists of recent years. Guests from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia are taking part in the 3-day congress. [Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 30 May 80 AU]

CPCZ DAILY EXAMINES TROOP CONCENTRATION IN EUROPE

AU030855 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 80 p 6

[Ivan Broz article: "A Dam Against a New War; on the Warsaw Pact Declaration of 15 May 1980"]

[Excerpts] We must consider the fact that 100,000 soldiers always have more chance of delivering a surprising and forceful blow and of developing it strategically deep into the other side--that means the chance of achieving military success with appropriate political consequences--than, let us say, 10,000 soldiers. But even this factor of "imbalance" is not always decisive--or, at least, it need not be decisive, because the psychological, moral and organizational factors of modern warfare may counteract even a numerical disadvantage. BUT WE MUST REGARD IT AS A DECISIVE FACT that especially in such a relatively small area as Europe, above all in its central part, A GREATER RISK OF CONFLICT HAS ALWAYS ARISEN, AND STILL DOES FROM LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF TROOPS FACING EACH OTHER THAN FROM A LOWER-LEVEL CONCENTRATION. ONE OF THE MAIN FACTORS IN BUILDING UP CONFIDENCE AMONG THE STATES LIES IN THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES, or in measures reliably guaranteeing that they be frozen for a certain period, until effective negotiations yield no less effective reduction measures.

The Soviet Example

Undoubtedly, the best example of this may be seen in the Soviet Union, member of the Warsaw Pact. Led by the sincere endeavor to break the impasse in the efforts of many years to achieve a military detente in Europe, and to provide a constructive example of transition from words to deeds, and after reaching an agreement with the GDR's leadership and following consultations with the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, the USSR adopted the decision unilaterally to reduce the numerical strength of its troops in central Europe.

An Increasing Number of American Soldiers

And what about the troops of the strongest NATO state on the opposite side--the United States? There, deplorably, we can still witness the opposite trend. Within the framework of the doctrine of its chief, James Carter, that means the doctrine of adherence to the American threatening presence in so-called "vitally important spheres." The White House is not even thinking of restricting the Pentagon's activities. ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS RATHER ACCUMULATING--INCONSPICUOUSLY, GRADUALLY, BUT ALL THE MORE SOPHISTICATEDLY--ITS TROOPS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

Hands Off the Bundeswehr?

FOR SEVERAL YEARS THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES HAVE BEEN PROPOSING A WHOLE SERIES OF MEASURES AIMED AT MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE, AND THUS ALSO AT FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DETENTE PROCESS AS A WHOLE. THIS CAN BE SEEN MOST MARKEDLY IN VIENNA, WHERE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WARSAW PACT AND OF NATO ARE DISCUSSING THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. So far the West has been doing all it can to prevent these proposals of the countries of socialism being taken into consideration. Moreover, in complete contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, it is directly threatening the socialist countries' security also by leaving untouched the mainstay of NATO's armed force--the West German Bundeswehr. The fact is that, while 50 percent of the Warsaw Pact troops should be obliged, according to the West, to reduce their numerical strength and to limit their armament, the FRG's Armed Forces would remain complete and intact in every respect.

Apart from that, the NATO states would be able--which they are fully counting on in their long-range plans--to raise the numerical strengths of their air force above the present level and to accumulate without restriction weapons systems and combat technology, including nuclear weapons and their carriers. Futhermore, they contemplate matters in such a way, in fact, that the process of reducing the armed potentials would not affect American armament. Instead of the mutual reduction of troops and armament by all direct participants in the Vienna negotiations, the West is in fact today demanding only the reduction of USSR and U.S. troops--and only of their ground forces, to the detriment of the Soviet Union; and at the same time this would not in the least affect armament.

The Objective and Most Topical Need

The truly prominent place among all matters from which the further consolidation of peace in Europe develops, is occupied in this situation--which complicated by the imperialists--by the problems of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The logical question emerges: For what purpose does the United States need, for instance, the new transport aircraft provisionally called C-X planes? To defend American shores? Certainly not! Perhaps the main concern is the possibility of rapidly increasing the strengths of American military forces in Western Europe, with the aim of not only provoking the socialist countries, but in a way of "holding in check" the increasingly "disobedient" allies in NATO itself? At the same time, the public is not interested at all in whether the American administration follows these or some other reasons for maintaining high troop strengths in Europe, and for trends toward further increasing them.

IS THERE A SOLUTION? ARE THERE ACCESSIBLE MECHANISMS WHICH WOULD HELP ACHIEVE IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT SPHERE? THERE CERTAINLY ARE, AS CAN BE SEEN BY THE OPTIMISTIC APPROACHES OF THE WARSAW PACT STATES' POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE THESE MANY YEARS, AND AS AGAIN STRESSED IN THEIR LATEST "DECLARATION."

TEHRAN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON U.S. INTERFERENCE REPORTED

AU021210 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

["International Conference on the Verification of the U.S. Interference in Iran Commenced Its Proceedings"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA)--The international conference on the verification of U.S. interference in Iran commenced its proceedings in Tehran today. Attending its proceedings are delegations from many countries of the world. Also attending is a delegation of the PSR of Albania.

A message by Ayatollah Khomeyni was read out to the participants at the conference. The Iranian president, Bani Sadr delivered a speech in which the main targets of the conference were defined.

Delegate's Speech

AU052130 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Report on the speech delivered by Prof Sofokli Lazri, leader of the Albanian delegation to the international conference of verification of American interference in Iran: "The Albanian People Strongly Condemn the United States Policy of Blackmail and Armed Intervention Against Iran"]

[Text] As has been reported, a delegation from our country has participated in the international conference on verification of American interference in Iran. In his speech delivered at the conference Prof Sofokli Lazri, leader of the Albanian delegation, said: We extend our thanks to the organizers of this conference for inviting us, for the warm and brotherly welcome accorded us. We also thank them for giving us the opportunity to become acquainted at close-hand with the heroic struggle against the brutal interference and barbarous (?crimes) of American imperialism in Iran.

The Albanian people have always admired and supported the resistance of the brave Iranian people against the persecution, torture, manhandling and massacres committed by the shah. They have denounced the plunder of the wealth and sweat of the Iranian people by the shah's regime and his masters, the United States.

Our people, who in the past have also suffered a great deal and experienced imperialist interference, have considered the U.S. policy as a criminal one that should be condemned openly and strongly by all the peoples of the world. This kind of policy of interference, aggression and domination against the peoples who are fighting for their freedom, independence, rights and social justice, cannot fail to cause indignation in the world public opinion. The Iranian people are fully entitled to publicize the facts and documents that provide evidence of the United States' interference in Iran and condemn the support it provided to its tool Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. They have every right to ask for his surrender so he can be put on trial and receive the peoples justice. They have the right to ask for the return of the wealth he plundered and deposited abroad.

The Iranian people are a people with progressive traditions and with an ancient culture and history. They are a people with great vitality, a brave and freedom-loving people. This is fully confirmed by the present Iranian revolution. The Iranian people have liquidated the monarchy and proclaimed the creation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This is a great victory achieved as a result of their unflinching and determined struggle, the sacrifice of their thousands of sons and daughters and the determination and courage of their respected leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The Albanian people ardently welcome this victory. They have strongly condemned and condemn the United States' policy of blackmail and armed interference against Iran and the sanctions and the boycott imposed by the United States and its allies. They are confident that all the sanctions and the blockades imposed by whatever quarter will fail, just as did the entire U.S. policy of enslavament against Iran, as the nest of espionage--the American Embassy in Tehran--was destroyed and as the predatory action in the vicinity of Tabas failed.

The Iranian revolution is vigilant and, as shown so far, it is fully capable of defeating any maneuver, blackmail and attack from whatever quarter it may come.

On behalf of the Albanian people, we wish to assure the Iranian brothers that in the future as in the past we will stand on the side of their anti-imperialist struggle for a free and independent Iran.

The freedom-loving peoples of the world are now facing great dangers resulting from the hegemonic and expansionist policy of the United States, the Soviet Union and China, which is aspiring to become a superpower. This is confirmed by the American economic blackmail and continual military threats against Iran, the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, the imperialist policy in the Middle East and so forth. The dangers stemming from the policy of the superpowers can be resisted by strengthening the unity, solidarity and mutual support among the peoples who are fighting to defend their freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

Experience has shown the Albanian people that to be able to defend the country and the achieved victories, vigilance should be kept always high, because the enemies do not sleep.

I take advantage of this occasion to express to the Iranian people and their leaders the sincere respect, support and the desire of our people that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries be strengthened in the mutual interest and the common good. The Albanian people have been and will remain friends of the Iranian people.

BRIEFS

TURKISH VISITORS--Prof. Dr. (Orhan Shalimer), rector of the Istanbul Academy of Fine Arts, and Prof. Dr. (Safa Erkun), professor at the above-mentioned academy, accompanied by their wives, arrived today in Albania at the invitation of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania. During their stay in Albania the guests will tour several districts, where they will acquaint themselves with our country's economic and cultural development. They were welcomed at the airport by Kujtim Buza, secretary of the Union of Writers and Artists. Another guest of the Union of Writers and Artists who arrived today was Turkish writer (Bahtim Saraci), who will also visit various districts and institutions. He was welcomed at the airport by Agim Cerga, secretary of the Union of Writers and Artists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 May 80 AU]

FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE TO TURKEY--A Tirana folklore ensemble left today for Turkey, where it will attend the Izmir folklore festival to be held from 31 May-7 June. The ensemble is headed by Artist of the People Cesk Zadeja. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 May 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON LILOV VISIT TO GREECE 26-31 MAY

Communique Issued

AU031600 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 80 p 4

[Apparent text of communique on the visit of a BCP delegation, headed by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, to Greece from 26 to 31 May 1980]

[Text] Athens, 31 May (BTA correspondent's report)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [KKE Exterior], a BCP delegation, headed by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited Greece from 26 to 31 May. The delegation included the following: Nikolay Zhishev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee; Georgi Grigorov, head of the BCP Central Committee "organizational" department; Zvetan Nikolov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations department; and Ganka Andreeva, secretary of the Silistra Okrug BCP Committee.

The BCP delegation met and held talks with a KKE Central Committee delegation, including the following: Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE Central Committee, leader of the delegation; Andonis Ambatielos, Costas Tsolakis, Rula Koukoulou, members of the KKE Central Committee Politburo; as well as Thanasios Karateros, KKE Central Committee member and Costas Batikas, candidate member of the KKE Central Committee.

The BCP delegation met and visited the leading bodies of party organizations in Athens, Pireaus, Larissa, and Salonika, and was briefed on the activities of these local KKE organizations.

The delegation also visited the Kessariani district and laid a wreath in the memory of the heroes of national resistance who perished on this former battlefield. A meeting was held with the local KKE organization and with the mayor of Kessariani.

The delegation attended a rally organized in the sporting stadium at which Comrade Aleksandur Lilov also delivered a speech.

During the talks, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere and with full unanimity of thought, the two delegations briefed each other on the successes achieved in the work of both parties and in accomplishing the tasks of the present stage of development.

Topical questions concerning the international situation were discussed as well as issues of the international communist and workers movement.

The KKE delegation briefed the Bulgarian comrades on the struggle waged by the Greek working people against the interference of foreign monopolies which are trying to burden the working people with the heavy consequences of the exacerbating economic crisis. They reported on the Greek working people's struggle for the defense and improvement of their standard of living and for expanding their democratic and trade unions' rights and freedoms. The KKE delegation members told about the struggle waged by the KKE in defending the national independence of the country and in liberating it from U.S.-NATO hegemony, for the full withdrawal of their country from the aggressive NATO bloc and for the elimination of foreign military bases from the Greek territory, as well as for not aligning the country with the EEC and the monopolies. The KKE delegation reported on its struggle for the pursuit of an independent foreign policy by Greece, and for peace, friendship and cooperation with all peoples.

The efforts of the KKE were stressed in intensifying the cohesion of the workers class and in rallying all anti-imperialist and democratic forces in the struggle to establish the country's national independence and for peace, to strengthen democracy and improve the people's economic situation, and for an essential democratic change.

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, briefed the Greek comrades on the great and multifaceted activities of the BCP, of all the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society, and on the remarkable successes achieved in the economic, sociopolitical, and cultural life of the Bulgarian People's Republic. In his statement Comrade Lilov paid special attention to the successes by the Bulgarian People's Republic in perfecting the socialist labor organization, in introducing the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and of scientific-technical progress into practice and in implementing the trend of great efficiency and high quality of production, as well as in improving the people's living standard and so forth.

The active policy conducted by our country in consolidating peace, in developing relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan countries, and in particular, between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Republic of Greece, was explained with well founded arguments.

In discussing the international situation, the two delegations once more expressed their parties' common point of view: that the forces of imperialism, and in particular those of American imperialism, are facing the exacerbating crisis of the capitalist system and are confronted with the constantly increasing forces of peace and social progress. Therefore the imperialist forces are trying, with the participation of the Beijing chauvinists, to stop the process of detente and to strengthen their strategic positions through exacerbating the international atmosphere, intensifying the arms race and through military interventions against the peoples, who are struggling for their national independence, for democracy and social progress. Thus, the imperialist forces are trying to bring the world back to the "cold war" period and to the times of military confrontation.

The two delegations noted the serious dangers threatening the security and peace of the peoples in Europe and throughout the world emanating from the NATO decision to produce and deploy new, U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The two parties welcomed the results of the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties from Europe. At this high forum the communists expressed their resolve and their decisive will to march in the front ranks of the struggle against the arms race and for the continuation of the process of detente, as well as for the consolidation of peace.

The two parties stressed the serious dangers threatening world peace stemming from the concentration of large American-NATO military forces in the eastern Mediterranean, in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean.

They decisively condemn and reject the unrestrained anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign and the dangerous plans of imperialism.

The two sides stress the necessity of intensifying the unity and cooperation of the communist and workers parties and of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, so that the struggle for detente, the consolidation of detente in the military sector, stopping the arms race, as well as for reducing military forces and arms in central Europe may be pursued with greater resolve and energy. This struggle should also apply to the elimination of the use of force, or threat of using force in international relations and to the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social system. A considerable contribution to this trend is represented by the most recent, constructive proposals submitted on 15 May 1980 by the Warsaw Pact countries.

The two delegations think that the struggle for strict observance of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act should be intensified. The two sides attach great importance to good preparation and implementation of the forthcoming Madrid meeting, aimed at pursuing detente, security and cooperation.

The BCP and the KKE, which are both parties whose countries are situated in the area of southeast Europe, the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East--where imperialism after its defeat in Iran and Afghanistan intensified its conspiracies and interventions, continued to concentrate large military forces and means in that area and create serious dangers threatening world peace--consider it necessary to intensify the struggle, together with all other interested peoples, for the consolidation of peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe, and in particular, in the Mediterranean zone.

The two parties are wholeheartedly supporting the just struggle of the Cypriot people and their legitimate striving to consolidate their freedom and independent existence. They believe the problem of Cyprus can and must be resolved within the framework of the UN resolution on Cyprus, in observing the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalined foreign policy of the Republic of Cyprus. The two parties declare themselves in favor of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island; of eliminating the foreign military bases; and of offering the opportunity to the Cypriot Greeks and Turks to settle their own problems.

The BCP and the KKE declare themselves in favor of a peaceful settlement of the differences existing between Turkey and Greece, on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and on international law and practice, and by observing the national independence and inviolability of the two countries. The two parties declare themselves in favor of the comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories and on the basis of acknowledging the Palestinian people's right to create its own independent and sovereign state.

The two delegations expressed their parties solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran against the imperialist interventions and interference, for their national independence and sovereignty and for the defense of their revolutionary achievements.

The two parties note with satisfaction the recent years' development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and declare themselves in favor of the further development of goodneighborly relations, friendship and cooperation between Greece and Bulgaria, in the interest of the two peoples, and of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The KKE highly appreciates the peace-loving policy conducted by the Bulgarian People's Republic, the systematic and sincere efforts which this country makes in consolidating goodneighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, and in strengthening the positive trends in international life.

The two delegations stressed that their present meeting and talks have offered an opportunity once more to confirm the traditional links of fraternal friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties, as well as between the Bulgarian and Greek working people and expressed their parties' willingness to further develop these relations.

The BCP and the KKE will, in the future, devote their efforts and contribute to the unity of the international communist movement on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [paragraph continues]

They will also contribute to the further intensification of the role of this movement as a leading factor, in alliance with all progressive and peace-loving forces; to the establishment of prerequisites for lasting peace; and free and equal development and cooperation among all peoples throughout the world.

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov conveyed the greetings of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE, and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov he invited a KKE delegation to visit the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by Comrade Kharilaos Florakis. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial

AU020937 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 2 Jun 80

["Collective Contribution to Noble Aims"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 2, (BTA)--In an editorial under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO gives a high assessment of the results of the Greek visit of a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Noting the complete unanimity in the exchange of views with the delegation of the Greek Communist Party, the paper points out that the present talks "have once again confirmed the traditional ties of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, between the workers of the two countries."

"There were periods in the past when imperialism and the reactionary forces fomented such a hysterical atmosphere and operated the public opinion through such slanders and misinformation, that the news itself for a meeting of representatives of the communist parties would have been regarded by many as 'suspicious'", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. To the fact how much and in how positive a sense have the world and the political climate in the Balkans changed, testified the Bulgaro-Greek relations for the promotion of which particularly great is the contribution rendered by the fraternal communist parties.

"At present, when the representatives of such parties tested and seasoned in the struggles of the working class, as are the Bulgarian and the Greek Communist parties, are talking, not only the working masses, but the sober-minded state and government figures in the non-socialist countries seemed convinced in the great seriousness and deep public responsibility with which the communists are treating the pressing tasks of bilateral and multilateral relations, with which they stand out a vanguard force of peace and progress."

"As the visit of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation to Greece has shown, the relations between the Bulgarian and the Greek communist parties are developing and enriching constantly as a part of the common contribution to the success of the international communist movement.

This relationship is of major and fruitful significance for the two peoples, for the Balkans. They have sent an example of a friendship and unity on a common ideological basis, which turns into a material force in the struggle for peace, happy future of peoples, stresses the RABOTNICHESKO DELO in conclusion.

STANISHEV RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG CP VISITOR

AU051943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received [name indistinct], Luxembourg Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the cordial and friendly talks, information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties at the present stage of development, and certain issues of the international communist and workers movement and the international situation were discussed. The work of the latest Luxembourg Communist Party congress was also discussed. A program was adopted for the two parties to continue to expand and deepen their relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ZAREV BEGINS TALKS WITH GRENADA'S COARD

AU051944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The official talks between delegations of Bulgaria led by Kiril Zarev, and Grenada led by Bernard Coard, have begun at the Council of Ministers.

STATE COUNCIL TO CONVENE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 24 JUNE

AU051945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic has issued a decree convening the Seventh National Assembly to its (?18th) session at 1500 on 25 June 1980.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS ATTEND BOTEV COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES

AU041220 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 2 June 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2 extensive reports on three ceremonies, held in Sofia, Vratsa and Zherkovo, Sofia Okrug, to mark 2 June, which is the anniversary of the death of Khristo Botev, poet and national hero. According to tradition, this is considered a "memorial day" for all heroes and revolutionaries who perished for the country's freedom throughout Bulgarian history.

The first commemoration ceremony, held on 1 June 1980, in Zherkovo village, Sofia Okrug, is described in a 900-word report on pages 1 and 2. The report notes it is devoted to the anniversary of the establishment of the legendary "Chavdar" partisan detachment, founded in 1942 by a group of communist partisans, among whom were Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defense, and Todor Zhivkov, under the cover name of Yanko. The Zherkovo commemoration meeting is reportedly attended by Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov and other officials, including Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and timber industry, and Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee military department, as well as by numerous officers of the army, former partisans, supporters of the partisan movement and relatives of those who died. Among those present were also members of the PDRY military delegation presently visiting Bulgaria, headed by Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, minister of defense and commander of the PDRY Army.

In a 600-word report on pages 1 and 2, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Vratsa describes a ceremony held on 1 June 1980 to commemorate Khristo Botev, poet and revolutionary, and all other heroes who died in the struggle for Bulgaria's freedom.

The ceremony began at the central square of the city where Todor Zhivkov reportedly appeared, accompanied by local leaders, and laid flowers at the monuments of the youngest local hero, Yordan Lyutibrodski. Later, at the city's party house, Todor Zhivkov spoke. "He expressed satisfaction at the tremendous achievements of the okrug citizens and highly appraised the work of the Vratsa Okrug party organization, dwelling on the necessity of uncovering everything new in practical life and applying the world achievements in the technical revolution and scientific-technical progress."

Todor Zhivkov is also reported to have attended a festive concert at the local palace of culture at which Khristo Botev's poems were recited. Another ceremony was held in the evening of the same day at the Khristo Botev monument, which was also attended by Todor Zhivkov. This meeting was opened by Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Committee of Fighters Against Capitalism.

A 600-word report on pages 1 and 2 describes a festive meeting held on 2 June 1980 to celebrate the memory of all heroes who died in the struggle for the country's freedom. This ceremony, held in Sofia's 9 September Square, was reportedly attended by "Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Atanasov and Petur Dyulgerov, by local leaders and numerous officers, as well as by soldiers and veterans of the Bulgarian People's Army." Among those present were also members of the PDRY military delegation visiting Bulgaria "under the leadership of Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, PDRY minister of defense and commander in chief of the PDRY Army." The meeting was addressed by Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of defense. He first praised the glorious Soviet Army and then the heroism of the Bulgarian soldiers in World War II who "sacrificed their lives on the battlefields of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria." Trunski pays tribute to the BCP and its "correct April line," pointing out Todor Zhivkov's contribution to this successful policy. The report notes that after the speech, army detachments presented arms and the military band played solemn music, while all those present paid a silent tribute to the dead heroes.

BRIEFS

DANUBE RIVER FLOODS--Nikopol, 26 May (BTA)--In the area of the town of Nilopol the Danube River is swelling. As many as 8 agricultural-economic enterprises, 12 public buildings and 60 housing units have been flooded. Workers and employees of the Bateriya plant, of the central dairy, of the Vinprom enterprise and of other public buildings, assisted by the local population, are building temporary and provisional dikes and are trying to drain the premises. Goods and property have been evacuated from the cellars and from all buildings threatened by the floods. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 80 p 2 AU]

PAPAZOV TALKS WITH ROMANIAN--Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, has met Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the Romanian Council for Science and Technology, in Ruse. They discussed some issues of further bilateral cooperation in the sphere of science and technological progress. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 80 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO--Sofia, June 2 (BTA)--A cooperation agreement between the Union of Bulgarian Architects and the Federation of Architect Associations in Mexico was signed here for the 1980-1981 period. The document provides for joint initiatives for exchange of professional experience and cooperation between the editorial offices of the architectural magazines. Contests and exhibitions will be also organized. The agreement was signed by Mr Georgi Stoilov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Architects, and architect (Francisco Carbajal Dela Cruz), representative of the Mexican Federation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 2 Jun 80 AU]

FOJTIK DEPARTS FOR NETHERLANDS CP CONGRESS

LD041850 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jan Fojtik left here Thursday for Amsterdam to attend the 27th Congress of the Netherlands Communist Party.

HOFFMANN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD052116 Prague CTK in English 2002 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its Chairman Karel Hoffmann, returned here Thursday from a one-week official visit to Hungary, at the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

PZPR'S ZABINSKI MEETS WITH HUSAK, DEPARTS

Received by Husak

LD051846 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here on Thursday Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Andrezej Zabinski, currently on a working visit in Czechoslovakia. They appreciated the significance of the expanding all round cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Polish United Workers' Party in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. They also stressed the significance of working meetings and contacts between representatives of the two parties and exchange of experiences in all spheres of party work. Questions of the further development of agricultural production and good industry in Poland and Czechoslovaia were also discussed. Present at the reception was also alternate member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes.

Departure 5 June

LD052101 Prague CTK in English 2022 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Andrzej Zabinski left here Thursday after ending his visit to Czechoslovakia during which he discussed with Czechoslovak Communist Party representatives the further deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

POLISH NATIONAL FRONT REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND TALKS

AU041545 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Polish Guests in Prague"]

[Text] Negotiations between a delegation of the All-State Committee of the National Unity Front of the Polish People's Republic and a delegation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee began in Prague on Monday 2 June.

The Polish delegation is headed by Wit Drapich, deputy chairman of the All-State Committee of the National Unity Front of the Polish People's Republic. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

Comrade Travnicek acquainted the guests with the topical tasks of the political parties and social organizations of the National Front, tasks connected above all with the realization of our society's economic development.

Wit Drapich informed the Czechoslovak representatives about the development of working initiative in the Polish People's Republic, particularly after the Eighth PZPR Congress.

The Polish delegation was received the same day by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, in the presence of Lubomir Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee Department.

The cordial and friendly talk was also attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee.

Jan Mitrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, arranged in Prague a friendly meeting in honor of the delegation.

VECERNIK PUBLISHED CPSL IDEOLOGICAL REPORT

AU041200 [Editorial Report] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 30 May 1980 on pages 5 and 6 carries under the headline "Efficiency and Quality Commitment," a 7,000-word "substantial part" of the report of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee on ideological matters, presented by Frantisek Paller, secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, at the city committee's plenum in Bratislava on 28 May.

In its opening part the report discusses the influence of the city party organization's ideological work on the population's awareness and conduct and the results achieved in the development of socialist competition and other forms of "initiative." While the report stresses that the large proportion of the Bratislava labor force involved in the socialist competition is "a confirmation of the correct direction of the ideological-political work of the city party organization" it also notes that "the economic results are not up to the high degree of initiative and good intentions," which is seen as evidence that many pledges were formal, "adopted more or less as pledges for their own sake." The report goes on to say: "The city and district party committees as well as many basic organizations have been pointing out for a long time that most of the pledges are oriented toward the fulfillment of volume indexes of the plan instead of insuring high quality of production and labor efficiency. The workers in charge know this but are indifferent to it. Deplorably, we also come across cases when some functionaries, committees and basic party organizations take no interest in such shortcomings, tolerate disorder and deficiencies in management and do not pay enough attention to ideological-political work.

"The preparation of the plan for this year has shown the same mistakes. We again come across attempts to solve matters by adjusting the plan downward.... It is not seldom that people's own complacency, habits and unwillingness to think lead to snivelling, helplessness and hopelessness. Such an approach is inconsistent with the party line because it harms the party and undermines its authority and the citizens' trust in the correctness of its economic policy."

In the subsequent part the report deals with the formation of the socialist personality and emphasizes the important role of "leading workers" and of communists in the work collectives in the process.

Speaking about the socialist way of life the report warns against its "deformation" in the form of materialism: "It is a shortcoming of our propaganda and agitation that we are placing the greatest emphasis on the steadily rising standard of living and material consumption, as though these were the only and main goals of party policy. We must propagate more and more persuasively the duty of each citizen to take part creatively and with dedication in the creation of values and especially educate the young generation in this spirit. As the practice shows the development of the socialist way of life carries with itself a new problem, which must be assessed both theoretically and in practical political terms. It is the problem of forming reasonable needs and reasonable material consumption of the people. We cannot be indifferent toward the waste of food and other vitally important consumer goods. The problems in the young people's attitude toward values are, after all, also connected with this, to say nothing of other negative phenomena. Let us only look around to see how many obese older but even younger people there are. Let us ponder the attitudes of even highly qualified employees who, each at his own workplace, are more interested in their salary and [in the possibility of acquiring] an apartment than in the nature and degree of creativity of their work. Unreasonable consumption, which makes the life of some people one-sided and which, in its final consequence, harms their moral profile and human dignity, is becoming rampant. This fact is also reflected in personal complacency, in the complacency in thinking and conduct, in lack of activity and in contentment with what has been achieved--metaphorically speaking, in an obese, inflexible brain."

The report goes on to discuss the successes achieved in "atheist education and in overcoming religious prejudice," noting that in Bratislava "we more and more frequently come across work collectives where individuals encumbered with religion constitute an exception." When dealing with communist education of the youth the Paller report urges the socialist youth union to organize attractive activities "to prevent dubious entertainment and boredom from corroding the mental and physical forces of the young people." In the same context the report expresses concern over the prevailing "gray average" among university students: "The city party committee is alarmed by the fact that the mass of students has average or below-average knowledge, that a climate is being created in the study groups in which outstanding and hard-working students are laughed at rather than esteemed. Practice shows that a young person possessing average knowledge and with little endeavor to assert himself through his own industry has great problems in becoming a pioneer of that which is new when joining the work process." In the same context the report notes that when orienting the youth toward a choice of profession "greater attention than before must be devoted to the popularization of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the soldier's profession. Bratislava is not satisfactorily fulfilling its tasks in enlisting pupils and students for military colleges."

In discussing the tasks of culture in the sphere of ideology the report notes a lack of "positive heroes, builders of socialism" in literature, films and the theater, and reminds the artists of the necessity to observe "the Leninist principles of partisanship" in their work: "The Leninist principles of partisanship in art are, or should be, known to our artists. The same applies to lessons that were drawn from the critical development in party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress. It is alarming that in many manifestations of the recent past there appear certain relapses of opportunism and liberalism, which depreciate the positive results our culture and arts have achieved." According to Paller these "relapses" could be found not only in literature, films and in theater and television productions but also "in some manifestations in our visual arts or in music."

The significance of the arts' influence on the public is underscored by the accessibility of Western television programs.

The report further says: "Under our conditions the high demands placed on culture, the arts, cultural-educational and artistic hobby activity, on cultural entertainment and on the spending of leisure time in general is all the more urgent as Bratislava is covered by the Vienna television signal. If our culture and arts fails to attract the population of Bratislava by virtue of their quality and a clear value orientation, the influence of the "pseudo art" and "pseudo culture" from Viennese television will continue to spoil the taste of the city's inhabitants. The sharp class struggle for man's awareness, the struggle for all corners of human soul that are penetrated by arts and culture is assuming a prominent place in the conditions of Bratislava." In its concluding part the report of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee discusses the tasks of the mass information media and of social and political organizations in ideological work.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA CRITICIZES MEDIOCRITY IN THEATERS

AU031848 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Theater and Society"]

[Excerpts] We do not want to claim that receipts from theater productions should cover the entire annual operational costs. Socialist society never begrudged and does not begrudge resources invested in culture. However, it seems that in some quarters the certainty arising from total security has brought about indolence and some sort of mechanical operation where creativity is concerned. The expression "good average" is heard more and more often when individual productions are being assessed. However, we only rarely can come across works which exceed that stereotype evaluation and which with their obvious qualities, make the artists set their standards higher. We also continue to feel the lack of healthy, creative experimenting.

In our everyday practice we frequently come across the old well-known "first we must create the prerequisites for this or that." But when that formulation begins to be too often repeated, we feel something like despondency. For a theater worker the key prerequisites are people, the scene, the piece itself, represented by a good title, inspired direction and full realization of the actor's potential. Thus everything depends only on the ability of the artists and on their enthusiasm. This cannot be substituted for by administrative directives or disguised by administrative statements of activity.

Theaters--partly because of the ever increasing possibilities offered by the mass media, but particularly because of the acute shortage of prominent creative artistic personalities--abandoned their function of creativeness in which the progressive efforts of all artistic persuasions would come together. We feel this also in this year's decline of new, original plays.

INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU041045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 80 p 3

[Interview given by Eng Bohumil Urban, minister of industry in the Czech Socialist Republic (CSR), to Eva Sadilkova: "Both Higher Deliveries, and a Better Quality of Goods"]

[Excerpts] Question: Last autumn a joint agreement was reached between the ministers of industry and trade of the CSR and of the Slovak Socialist Republic on measures for improving market deliveries. What have the economic production units and enterprises of your branch contributed to the implementation of these measures?

Answer: As regards our branch, I must say that despite the considerable losses caused by the power difficulties in production at the beginning of last year [1979], the consumer industry enterprises had fulfilled their tasks and delivered goods to the domestic market amounting to Kcs344 million over and above the plan. Despite this we know that certain problems exist, whether due to the changing fashions or because of other influences, and that the demand for certain kinds of goods is not being satisfied. That is why we have been taking note of a selected range of products for the last 2 years.

We are striving to satisfy the needs of the domestic market also through production cooperation with the enterprises in other socialist countries, primarily in those kinds of goods in which our production facilities cannot cope with satisfying the demands.

Question: Which tasks have remained unfulfilled, and why? What have you done to ensure they will be fulfilled?

Answer: As I have mentioned, our producers had enough problems last year. We have not succeeded in satisfying the demand for woolen clothes for children; for diapers; woven rugs; certain kinds of footwear; varnish materials; floor coverings; hosiery; and matches. The main causes must be seen primarily in the shortage of raw materials, which is a problem we must reckon with also in the future. That is why we are concentrating our main attention this year on ensuring sufficient raw materials, and particularly on their rational and thrifty utilization.

Question: Four economic production units in your branch are linked to the comprehensive experiment in the management of effectiveness and quality. How was the experiment manifested in their results, and what differences have been achieved between them and the other economic production units?

Answer: The following economic production units were linked with the experiment: the Ceske Zavody Gum Arenske A Plastikarske rubber and plastics plant; the Vlnarsky Prumysl wool production enterprise; and the Prumysl Kozene Galanterie leather goods production enterprise. The results achieved show that the set of principles of the comprehensive experiment creates pressure as regards the uncovering of reserves and really supports the growth of effectiveness and of quality in production.

Compared with the other economic production units, the experimenting ones have achieved better results, above all in the qualitative indexes of the plan. During the 2 years of this new method of economy, the per capita labor productivity from output proper rose in the experimenting economic production units 7.4 percent, whereas in other units the figure was 5.9 percent. During the same period production profitability in relation to the basic assets increased 13.1 percent in the experimenting economic production units, and merely 5.1 percent in other units. In the experimenting enterprises the profits plan was fulfilled 107.2 percent, and last year profits increased 18 percent, compared with 1978. On the other hand the profits plan in nonexperimenting enterprises for the same period was fulfilled 102.1 percent, and profits increased 11 percent. These are the results which need no further comment.

Question: Next year the perfected system of planned management will raise greater demands than the experiment, and it will affect all economic production units. How will you ensure that people in all working places grasp the more exacting demands, and start implementing them in their work?

Answer: A directing commission and several working groups at the Ministry of Industry are working out the principles contained in the set of measures for conditions in the chemical and consumer industries. [paragraph continues]

The best experts of the branch, the economic production units and enterprises are working in commissions and groups. In the preparation of executives on all levels, up to the ministers, we are counting among other things also on a large explanation campaign, in the form of instruction courses, seminars and schooling.

MEASURES SECURING CPCZ CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED

LD052100 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The Czech National Council Presidium adopted on Thursday measures to secure the conclusions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee session in the activities of the bodies and members of the council.

The participants discussed a report on the implementation of National Front election programs and the results achieved in the competition of national committees in 1979.

BILAK RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD051415 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Krishna Kumar Shiv Singh Rana, ambassador of the Republic of India to Czechoslovakia. On the agenda of their friendly conversation were questions of further development of Czechoslovak-Indian relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

COMPARISON OF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY IRAQ'S IBRAHIM

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 31 May, pp 1,7 publishes the joint communique issued after the 26 to 29 May visit to Czechoslovakia by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq. A comparison of the RUDE PRAVO text with the version carried by Baghdad radio in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 30 May, and published in the Czechoslovakia section of the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D4, reveals the following variations:

On page D 4, in the second paragraph, the first sentence in the RUDE PRAVO version reads: "The official negotiations between the two statesmen were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding."

On the same page, in the last paragraph, the first sentence in the RUDE PRAVO version reads: "The two sides stress that a just and permanent peace in the area may be achieved only on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and of the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create an independent state on their own territory."

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO U.S.--A Czechoslovak delegation left for the United States on 2 June, where it will attend the fourth session of the American-Czechoslovak Economic Council, which will be attended by representatives of trade organizations and industrial enterprises from both sides. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

MITTAG TALKS, ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO REPORTED

LD052305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, who is leading a GDR state delegation to Mexico, and Jorge Castaneda, Mexican secretary of foreign relations, regard the continuously growing ties between both states as a contribution toward understanding between peoples and toward the consolidation of peace. A few hours after the arrival of the GDR state delegation on Wednesday the two politicians held the first consultations, during which agreement by both states on fundamental international questions was stressed. They stressed their common desire and the need to act energetically on behalf of mankind's greatest cause, the securing of peace, and to support all endeavors for disarmament, arms limitation and the deepening of detente.

Guenter Mittag said that "in order to ensure and consolidate peace the GDR will resolutely oppose those forces whose dangerous policy of the arms race and of confrontation provokes incalculable risks for all mankind. By its constructive policies the GDR supports the development of friendly coexistence with states of different social systems. It is our aspiration to make detente a permament, comprehensive and all-embracing process under which cooperation between our two states will flourish."

During the consultations which took place at the Mexican Foreign Relations Ministry in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding, Guenter Mittag emphasized that the traditionally friendly ties between the GDR and Mexico have recently been developing dynamically and to the advantage of both countries lately. He also reaffirmed the GDR's intention to further develop its ties with Mexico in every way and above all to extend economic cooperation on the basis of mutual quantitative and qualitative advantage. Guenter Mittag said he hopes that the visit to Mexico by the GDR state delegation led by him will make an important contribution to this.

Jorge Castaneda expressed appreciation for the level of bilateral relations achieved between the two states. He recalled his official visit to the GDR in October 1979 and the fruitful talks in Berlin, on whose basis cooperation has been extended in many spheres. He said that he is glad that Guenter Mittag had been able to take up the invitation to visit Mexico so soon after the meeting in Berlin.

Jorge Castaneda stressed Mexico's great interest in developing all-round ties with the GDR. He said that the GDR is a highly regarded partner in industrial cooperation with Mexico because of its developed economy and its high productivity.

Taking part in the talks were Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and secretary of state in the Ministry for Foreign Trade; Dr Klaus Willerding, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Dr Eduard Schwierz, deputy minister for foreign trade; and Peter Lorf, GDR ambassador.

The GDR state delegation also spent the second day of its Mexico visit holding varied and constructive conversations and negotiations on the further qualitative and quantitative development of mutual political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural ties.

During the day the GDR state delegation held talks with other members of the Mexican Cabinet. At the Ministry of Communications and Transport, which has maintained close and friendly ties for years with the GDR, an exhibition of projects being implemented in Mexico with GDR assistance has been set up to specially for the state visit.

These include the construction of a radio transmission center in Mexico City, the installation of automatic telephone exchanges, 10 of which have been completed to date, and the assembly of a crane in Veracruz harbor.

As a result of the negotiations Dr Emilio Mujica, secretary of communications and transport and Dr Manfred Tietze, minister for electrical engineering and electronics, were able to sign agreements on further close cooperation. These concern first and foremost the GDR industry's scientific-technical and commercial participation in a major Mexican project to create a modern national telephone network and a corresponding pilot project in an area with difficult terrain. In addition an agreement was signed between Kurt Ullrich, general director of the Maschine export foreign trade enterprise and Jorges Flores Meza, representative of the Mexican Government, on the delivery of two more cranes from the Takraf Kombinat.

On Thursday the Mexican secretary of foreign relations held a dinner in honor of the Mittag-led GDR state delegation at which the friendly talks on further development of cooperation for the good of both countries were continued. The delegation subsequently held further negotiations with members of the Mexican cabinet including Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, secretary of commerce, and Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development.

Received by Verdugo

LD060904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0628 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--In the course of his present visit to Mexico, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a cordial meeting on Thursday evening with secretary general of the Communist Party of Mexico, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo. Guenter Mittag briefed the secretary general on the GDR's successful development and gave a detailed account of the results of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo gave the assurance that the Mexican communists would apply all their strength to the continuation of the international process of detente and the consolidation of world peace. He agreed with Guenter Mittag that the further all-round strengthening of the good relations between the GDR and Mexico not only served the interests of the two states but was also an important contribution in the struggle for international understanding and world peace.

STATE SECRETARY VISITS UK, OPENS GDR TECHNICAL DAYS

AU041145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Summary] State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR Council of Ministers member, paid an official visit to Great Britain at the invitation by the British Government. Dr Beil had talks with members of the British Government and leading representatives of the economy. In a talk with Peter Blaker, minister of state in the British Foreign Office, Dr Beil expounded on the GDR Government's position on the continuation of the policy of detente and submitted proposals for contributing to the stabilization and greater continuity of economic development between the GDR and Great Britain. The British minister emphasized the British Government's interest in deepening economic cooperation. This topic was also at the center of a discussion Dr Beil had with John Nott, British trade secretary, Cecil Parkinson, minister of state, Department of Trade, and Sir John Greenborough, the president of the British Industrial Association. On Monday afternoon Dr Beil opened the GDR Technical Days in Great Britain, scheduled to last until 4 June.

HOFFMANN DISCUSSES RECENT TRIP TO HUNGARY

LD052020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions returned from the Hungarian People's Republic this afternoon. We asked Comrade Karel Hoffmann, leader of the delegation, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, to evaluate the 1-week visit to our Hungarian friends. The questions were asked by our editor, Vaclav Klement.

[Begin Hoffman recording] Our talks with the leadership of the Hungarian trade unions resulted in the signing of a new agreement on cooperation and also on a number of very specific ideas which we will add to the existing colorful canvas of contacts and delegation exchanges, and so on. I would like to mention above all one of these new ideas--the exchange of groups of shop stewards between those enterprises whose production lines and problems are similar. They will try to solve problems such as economic ones related to the fulfillment of the plan and the development of socialist competition; some social questions about the care for our workers; educational problems; and the very development of intertrade union work, the deepening of trade union democracy, the utilization of production meetings, and other issues. We had several meetings at enterprises with officials and the trade union aktiv, and with the workers. I must say that we were very impressed with the standards of management, the competence of individual officials, the role of the trade union organizations, and the great effort made by the entire collectives of workers to ensure the fulfillment of the plan, improve the quality of production, and effectively influence the consumption of raw materials, materials and energy. Finally, I would like to mention that we paid close attention to our talks with the Hungarian comrades and representatives of the Hungarian trade unions to the problems of international trade union cooperation. This was because not only do our organizations have exceptionally wide contacts, bilateral contacts, with over a hundred trade union organizations throughout the world, but also because both Comrade Gaspar and I are officials of the World Trade Union Federation and are interested in the further deepening and broadening of activity. Also, both our organizations have made a very effective contribution to the development of European trade union cooperation.

Our entire stay culminated with today's reception of the delegation by Comrade Kadar. Comrade Kadar spoke very positively about the standards of the contacts between the leadership of our parties, our states, and the working people, and he praised the role played in this direction by trade union organizations.

This all clearly shows that we can assess our stay and our deliberations positively and I am convinced that this will be soon reflected, not only in our mutual contacts but also in the standards of the entire work of the two trade union organizations. [end recording]

HOFFMANN RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD051342 East Berlin International Service in German 1236 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister and SED Central Committee Politburo member, today received the Nicaraguan military delegation visiting the GDR, led by Commandant Guerillero Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, deputy Nicaraguan defense minister and chief of general staff.

The Nicaraguan delegation is paying a visit of several days to the National People's Army at the invitation of the deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army, Col Gen Fritz Streletz. During the friendly meeting in the Defense Ministry, Commandant Lacayo conveyed greetings from the Nicaraguan defense minister, Commandante Humberto Ortega, which Army General Hoffmann cordially reciprocated.

The defense minister briefed his guests on the National People's Army's task and the achievements of members of the army, in protecting socialism and peace jointly with the Soviet and other fraternal armies' armed forces. He expressed his conviction that the Nicaraguan military officials' visit to the GDR would help further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples and their armed forces.

PDRY DELEGATION VISITS MILITARY ACADEMY

LD051524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Dresden--A PDRY military delegation led by Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, minister of defense, today visited the National People's Army's Ernst Thaelmann land forces military academy in Loebau. The Yemeni military officials briefed themselves on the stages of development at the military academy and on the training process in various fields.

Afterwards the guests visited the training base, including a newly-developed training booth for the organization and direction of combat actions and a tactical studies room for future motorized infantry commanders. With regard to physical training and shooting skill, they were able to observe the performance potential and marksmanship of the officer cadets. During cordial discussions, the hosts affirmed their will to aim for high study and training results to reliably protect socialist achievements.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Received by Honecker

LD051324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, who is paying a friendly visit to the GDR. Emil Wojtaszek conveyed fraternal greetings from first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Gierek, and Chairman of the Polish State Council Henryk Jablonski, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

Erich Honecker and Emil Wojtaszek praised the continuous development of the close, trusting cooperation between the two parties and countries. Their determination was endorsed in this respect to further consolidate GDR-Polish relations on the basis of the unshakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. The two sides attributed special importance to the two countries' coordinated foreign and security policy tasks derived from the declaration of the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. Erich Honecker expressed high regard for the great achievements by Polish communists and workers in implementing the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Congress. He briefed the guest on the GDR workers' manifold initiatives in preparing for the 10th SED Congress.

Present at the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; the GDR ambassador to Poland, Guenter Sieber; and the Polish ambassador to the GDR, Stefan Olszowski.

Conclusion of Talks

LD051544 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Poland, Oskar Fischer and Emil Wojtaszek, were concluded today. The two ministers had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the state of and prospects for the further development of relations between the two states and on fundamental questions relating to the international situation.

During their talks the two ministers expressed the view that relations between the GDR and Poland are developing successfully in all fields in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 28 May, 1977.

Oskar Fischer and Emil Wojtaszek noted the outstanding importance of the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. They attach great importance to the implementation of the proposals submitted in Warsaw for an improvement of the now complicated international situation, for military detente in Europe and for the strengthening of international security. The negotiations took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and confirmed once again the total unanimity of views in all questions discussed.

Cultural, Scientific Accord

LD051720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The foreign ministers of the GDR and Poland, Oskar Fischer and Emil Wojtaszek, signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the two countries today.

The agreement is based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid of 28 May 1977. It forms the basis for the further dynamic development of relations in the intellectual and cultural sphere and is in keeping with the new higher demands which result from the building of an advanced socialist society in the two countries and the state of fraternal cooperation which has been reached.

The GDR and Poland will give each other help and support; increase the efficiency of their cooperation; and coordinate international efforts in the cultural and scientific spheres. The implementation of the agreement will contribute to the mutual enrichment of the socialist national cultures of the two countries and will promote the direct relations between the local state bodies and social organizations of the two countries.

DPA NOTES FAILURE OF 'USEFUL' FRG-GDR JUDICIAL TALKS

LD031407 Hamburg DPA in German 1302 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] East Berlin--The Federal Republic and the GDR have failed to achieve concrete results in the 15th round of negotiations on the signing of a judicial assistance agreement between the two states.

The negotiators, State Secretary Guenter Erkel of the Federal Justice Ministry and State Secretary Hans Ranke of the GDR Justice Ministry, told journalists today after their 3-hour talk in East Berlin that the negotiations had been conducted in a very frank and businesslike atmosphere. They discussed a large number of questions, which also made clear the unchanged differences of opinion, particularly with regard to the GDR's demand for the recognition of GDR citizenship and the inclusion of West Berlin in the agreement.

State Secretary Ranke said that there had been a "very interesting dialogue on international law." Erkel said that there had been no mention of the Berlin question in the negotiations for some time, but that for Bonn, the city's inclusion in agreements with the GDR still remains essential. They both stressed that the dialogue will be continued and that there is a basis for possible agreement.

A Federal Justice Ministry statement said that the talk, which lasted about 1 hour longer than planned, was an expression of the efforts by both German states "to continue to talk with one another even in difficult times and to seek practical solutions to questions of mutual concern." Both sides regarded the meeting as useful.

It was agreed to hold the next round of talks in Bonn in the fall, with the intention of adhering to the established practice in the negotiations, which have been in progress since 1973, of holding two or three meetings a year. The last talk was held in Bonn last fall.

DEPARTURE OF SOVIET TANK TROOPS REPORTED

LD051806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Schwerin--Soviet tank troops were seen off on Thursday at the Guestrow (Schwerin Bezirk) station entrance which was festively decorated with USSR and GDR flags. After completing their service in the GDR they are now returning home together with their military equipment.

Over 7,000 workers from enterprises in the town and district, members of the National People's Army, the FDJ youth organization as well as veteran workers held a meeting of friendship on this occasion. The speakers paid tribute to the Soviet Union's unilateral initiative for peace and disarmament which was announced by Leonid Brezhnev on 6 October 1979 in Berlin. It envisages for this year withdrawing from GDR territory 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks. A friendship meeting took place last night at which members of the Soviet Army were presented with high state and public decorations.

AXEN ADDRESSES FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE

LD051504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The Foreign Policy Committee of the GDR People's Chamber at its session today welcomed the results of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee Hermann Axen reported on this meeting, which was held in Warsaw 14-15 May. During the discussion, the committee members stressed the special importance of the Warsaw Pact Organization for preserving and securing peace in Europe. The longest period of peace on this continent this century so are is proof of the successful 25 years of work by the socialist states' alliance.

The declaration adopted by the member states in Warsaw, stressed Hermann Axen, contains clear guidelines as well as a realistic, constructive action program for peace and detente.

The Parliamentary Committee also welcomed the results of the GDR party and state delegation's recent visit to Cuba, particularly the conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. This is an important contribution to peace and international security.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ORGANS ASSESS HONECKER VISIT TO CUBA

ID031610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have received the report of General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker on the visit by a GDR party and state delegation to the Republic of Cuba, and have approved the results.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers expressed their deep satisfaction that the renewed meeting between the leaders of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba and the overwhelming and extremely cordial reception given by the Cuban people to the GDR party and state delegation was an impressive demonstration of the close, steadfast friendship between the two parties, states and peoples.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers hailed the talks, which were characterized by an atmosphere of trust between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro as a new milestone on the path of the further deepening of the fraternal and comradely cooperation between the SED and the Cuban Communist Party in the political, ideological and theoretical field.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, signed 31 May 1980 by Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro, is of historic importance. It ushers in a new stage in cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba and represents a stable, long-term basis for the further development and deepening of relations between the two countries in all spheres of social life.

The results of the plan coordination of the two states' national economic plans in 1981-85 ensure the further dynamic development of economic cooperation in the interest of both sides and for mutual benefit.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers rated highly the fruitful and constructive exchange of views with the leaders of the Republic of Cuba on international issues. It was marked by the firm and indomitable will to consistently support, in fraternal alliance with the USSR, the other states of the socialist community and all progressive forces in the world, the common aims of peace and socialism, and to counter even more effectively imperialism's efforts which are a threat to peace. The heightening of the international situation, brought about by the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles, necessitates further persistent efforts to secure peace and resolutely oppose those forces whose dangerous policy of arms race and confrontation signifies the greatest threat to mankind.

In view of massive imperialist attacks against Cuba, in particular from the United States, the GDR will, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist brother countries, continue to support Cuba in the struggle to defend its freedom.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers underline that the visit by the GDR party and state delegation to Cuba and its results represent a worthy contribution toward consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states.

HONECKER TELEGRAM TO CASTRO ON DEPARTURE FROM CUBA

LD011940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Havana--As the GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker was leaving Cuba, the latter sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro:

"Dear Comrade Castro: On leaving your country, I would like to send the GDR party and state delegation's deeply felt thanks to you, the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, the Cuban Government and the entire Cuban people for the great attentiveness and hospitality shown to us.

"We are deeply impressed by the great revolutionary changes and the enthusiasm with which the Cuban people are establishing a socialist society in Cuba. We can note with satisfaction that our meeting has made a worthwhile contribution toward further strengthening the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Republic of Cuba and toward consolidating the unity and solidarity of the socialist community of states. I wish you and the Cuban people further major successes in developing socialism."

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR ESPIONAGE

LD051616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin military supreme court today sentenced a citizen of the Federal Republic, Horst Hering, to life imprisonment for a particularly serious case of espionage for the Federal Intelligence Service (BND).

Hering, a former motor-gunboat commander in the wartime fascist navy, has been in the pay of the FRG secret services for several years under the cover name "Sissi." The agent was recruited, instructed and employed by members of the BND to carry out serious subversive crimes against the GDR and other socialist states. For this purpose, the BND made use of Hering's work as a freelance journalist in the Federal Republic, his long-standing membership in the CSU and his application for a job with BAYERNKURIER, published by the CSU. It was established at the trial that the BND illegally organized numerous intelligence meetings with Hering in Berlin (West) and maintained other concealed contacts through cover addresses like the "Sport und Mode" publishing house in Wiesbaden (FRG) and through telephone contacts.

In his work for the BND the agent Hering misused the generous entry provisions for FRG citizens by the GDR for espionage and other subversive actions. Used by the BND as a courier, he smuggled intelligence aids from Berlin (West) to the GDR on several occasions and passed on information to his employers which should have been kept secret in the interests of the GDR. In addition, in the guise of a journalist he collected information with his instructions during visits to the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR, spied on visitors from capitalist states and spied on the GDR's border security system.

Working for the BND, Hering carried out serious crimes involving misuse of visitor's traffic in socialist countries, particularly in the Polish Peoples Republic and the Peoples Republic of Hungary.

Working from the territory of these states, the accused, disguised as a harmless tourist, organized under the direct control of the BND's Pullach headquarters serious intelligence operations against the GDR.

In order to carry out these actions, he was equipped by the BND with false identity and travel documents as well as other papers and large sums of money which he smuggled into the socialist states in question in specially prepared hiding places.

These forged identity papers and the extensive intelligence aids, written espionage instructions and statements by witnesses, which were also submitted to the higher military court, were the subject of the court's evidence and confirm the statements of the accused Hering, who carried out the instructions of the BND unscrupulously and zealously.

In support of its judgment the Berlin higher military court stressed once again that the subversive plans and machinations of the FRG's BND, which are in the interests of NATO's aggressive policy, are both dangerous and contrary to international law.

EXPLOSIVES SEIZED IN GDR EMBASSY POUCH IN BEIRUT

For the Nicosia newspaper AL-'ASR's report claiming that Lebanese security authorities have confiscated a GDR diplomatic pouch containing "explosives plus a pistol and ammunition," see the Lebanon section of the 6 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES PARTY ACTIVISTS MEETING

LD041422 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Party activists of the National People's Army, the Border Guards and civil defense today discussed their tasks for the 10th SED Congress. During the meeting, Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann said that in view of the development of a confrontation course by the most aggressive imperialist circles, the creation of the most favorable conditions for strengthening socialism remained the most urgent duty for the peaceful work of the working people. This meant always being vigilant and combat-ready. Minister Hoffmann called for fresh mass iniatives for the consolidation of socialist national defense.

In a declaration of intent addressed to Erich Honecker, the party activists give the assurance that, together with the Soviet Army and the other allied forces, they will always reliably protect peace and socialism.

BRIEFS

TV PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA--A working protocol on cooperation between GDR and Romanian television for the years 1980/81 was signed on Tuesday [27 May] in Berlin by Heinz Adameck, chairman of the State Committee for Television of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Alexandru Ionescu, director-general of Romanian radio and television. It provides for the increased exchange of mass appeal television programs. The protocol, among other things, also provides for topical political reportage by accredited correspondents. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 80 p 2 AU]

JOINT TRADE COMMISSION WITH SPAIN HOLDS MEETING

LD051112 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--The Hungarian-Spanish Joint Trade Commission held its 4th session in Madrid from June 2 to 4. A protocol was signed on the deliberations. At the session the sides reviewed the development of bilateral goods traffic, situation of cooperation and the outcome of measures taken to develop trade between the two countries. The partners also conducted talks about future relations in view of Spain's expected entry into the Common Market.

BOLIVIAN PARTY SECRETARY KOLLE ENDS VISIT

LD051340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Jorge Kolle, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party, has concluded his visit to Hungary.

GYENES RECEIVES VISITING SLOVENIAN COMMUNISTS

LD051842 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--A delegation of Yugoslav party workers led by Martin Mlinar, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Slovenian Communist, visited Hungary between May 28 and June 5, at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. They studied the HSWP activities in the field of socio-political institutions and the further improvement of socialist democracy. The delegation was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Tibor Baranyai, head of department for the HSWP Central Committee.

KAPEK, CPCZ DELEGATION DEPART 4 JUNE

LD051241 Budapest MTI in English 1106 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 5, (MTI)--Led by Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Prague party committee, a Prague party delegation stayed on June 2-4 in Budapest, at the invitation of the Budapest committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Central Committee, secretary of the Budapest party committee, bid farewell to the leaving delegation.

CZECH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS TALKS

LD052018 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 5 Jun 80

["Czechoslovak TU Delegation--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 5, (MTI)--Headed by Karel Hoffmann, president of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, a trade union delegation visited Hungary from May 30 to June 5. Invited by the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), the Czechoslovak delegation held talks with General Secretary Sandor Gaspar and other leaders of SZOT.

At the discussions which were marked by a cordial, comradely and friendly atmosphere and characterized by a spirit of total identity of views, the partners briefed each other about trade union work in their countries and they exchanged views about timely questions of the international trade union movement.

They established with satisfaction that the activity of trade unions in their respective countries is getting ever wider and increasingly more multifarious. Their influence on their countries' political and economic processes is getting enhanced and their role in widening and deepening socialist democracy is increasing.

True to their spirit of solidarity with the international working class and to their internationalist traditions, Hungarian and Czechoslovak trade unions will continue to strengthen their multifarious cooperation with the trade unions of the socialist countries and expand their solidarity with the trade unions functioning in capitalist and developing countries. The representatives of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Trade Union Councils established that under present circumstances favourable possibilities continue to exist for the unity of trade unions, with divergent orientations, on issues concerning fundamental interests of the working class.

The sides hold it as their duty to urge united stand by European trade unions on basic issues like peace and security in Europe and cooperation among states with divergent social systems.

At the end of the discussions an agreement was signed relating to future cooperation between the trade union movements in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Karel Hoffmann has invited a SZDT delegation for an official visit in Czechoslovakia.

Karel Hoffmann was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The Czechoslovak delegation left Hungary on Thursday.

SRV VICE PREMIER NGUYEN VAN LAM VISITS

Arrival Reported

LD051840 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 5, MTI--Invited by Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Nguyen Van Lam, vice-premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Hungary Thursday to confer about questions related to economic cooperation in the period 1981-1985.

Meeting With Lazar

LD060949 Bucharest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received the chairman of the Vietnamese Planning Committee. Nguyen Van Lam arrived in Hungary yesterday at the invitation of Istvan Huszar, the chairman of the Hungarian Planning Office, to discuss the two countries' economic cooperation for the next 5 years.

VIETNAMESE CARDINAL PAYS VISIT

OW060735 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6--An episcopal delegation of the Vietnamese Catholic Church led by Cardinal Trinh Van Can visited Hungary from May 26 to June 2. While there, the delegation met Cardinal Dr. Leka Laszlo, many archbishops and bishops, worked with the Hungarian Catholic episcopacy, and exchanged experiences with it to further develop the relations between the Vietnamese and Hungarian churches. It was received by Istvan Sarlos, secretary-general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Imre Miklos, secretary of state of the state office of churches, and the leaders of the Hungarian Peace Council. The receptions took place in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the Catholic churches and the peoples of Viet Nam and Hungary.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

LD052228 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)--A delegation of the Kampuchean Foreign Affairs Ministry made a study visit of Hungary from May 27 to June 5 at the invitation of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. The delegation, which was headed by Kong Kormnak, counsellor at the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, conducted talks with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi. The visitors were received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

KADAR SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO FRENCH PARTY'S MARCHAIS

LD060931 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Janos Kadar has sent a greetings telegram to French Communist Party General Secretary Georges Marchais on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

COLD SPRING WEATHER DELAYS CROP DEVELOPMENT

AU041148 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 3 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Harvesting Behind Schedule, an Average Vegetable Output, Plenty of Fruit; Agricultural Coordination Committee Meeting"]

[Text] With the exception of tobacco and pepper planting, spring agricultural chores were completed throughout the country by the end of last week. This was established at a meeting, presided over by Secretary of State Gabor Soos, of the Interportfolio Agricultural Coordination Committee held on Monday [2 June] at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Cereals have wintered well, but, in general, the chillier-than-average spring has delayed their development by 1 week, so harvesting is also expected to begin 1-week late. Approximately 25,000 hectares had to be seeded for a second time. A generally average output of vegetables is anticipated. The situation is more favorable regarding fruit. The apricot output promises to be particularly good. Therefore, preparations should now be made for the procurement and exporting of apricots. The committee called the attention of agricultural enterprises to the need to devote increased care to tending plants to make up for the lag caused by the weather insuring rapid plant development.

CEAUSESCU, BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV VISIT CLUJ-NAPOCA

AU051830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1980--On the third day of the official visit of friendship the party and state delegation of Bulgaria are paying to Romania, Todor Zhivkov, head of that delegation, and President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a visit to Cluj-Napoca municipality. The two party and state leaders, together with Elena Ceausescu and Lyudmila Zhivkova, with the other Romanian and Bulgarian officials, saw industrial units on the Somes-Nord platform, a powerful centre of metallurgy and machine building, as well as the faculty of mechanics.

Throughout their visit, the party and state leaders of the two countries were welcomed with particular warmth by tens of thousands of Cluj inhabitants--Romanian, Magyar and of other nationalities--who expressed satisfaction at the fresh Romanian-Bulgarian summit meant to open ever broader prospects to the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples. Stefan Mocuta, first secretary of the county party committee, chairman of the county People's Council, gave a lunch in honour of Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov, Elena Ceausescu and Lyudmila Zhivkova at the Belwedere hotel. During the lunch, Stefan Moduta and Todor Zhivkov proposed toasts. Attending the lunch, which passed in warm, friendly atmosphere, were Ilie Verdet, other Romanian and Bulgarian officials.

On Thursday afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the other Romanian and Bulgarian officials, returned to Bucharest. Soon after their return the two party and state leaders left for Sinaia by special train.

OPREA, FAZEKAS RECEIVE PRC OFFICIAL NIU YINGUAN

AU052025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1980--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister, received on June 5 the delegation of the supply and [word indistinct] cooperatives federation of the People's Republic of China led by Niu Yinguan, chairman of the federation, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives--Centrocoop. During the interview examined were questions concerning the possibilities of expanding the Romanian-Chinese cooperation in the field of consumer cooperative system.

NICULESCU, BURTICA RECEIVE BANGLADESH MINISTER

AU052030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1980--On June 5, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received, in separate interviews, Mansur Ali, minister of textiles of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is visiting Romania at head of a delegation. According to the agreements reached at highest level, approached were questions referring to the development of commercial exchanges and to the stage of cooperation actions in the joint building of textile units in Bahgladesh. Analysed were also new ways and possibilities of expanding and deepening the bilateral economic collaboration and cooperation, as well as of increasing and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries. The same day, Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, had an interview with the minister of textiles of Bangladesh.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC MATTERS AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU021847 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jun 80 pp 1,2,3

["Text" of speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 29-30 May working meeting in Bucharest at the RCP Central Committee headquarters]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, within the framework of the current meeting we have proposed to once again discuss certain problems connected with the leadership of economic activity along with increasing the role of party organizations and the party in general in scientific leadership of all sectors and of society as a whole.

The reports that have been presented and the discussions over these 2 days have forcefully stressed the great achievements recorded in the plan fulfillment of the first 5 months of 1980. We have had a severe and very long winter, which has led to a number of difficulties in all sectors, but especially in construction, agriculture and, to a certain extent, transportation. Despite this we have recorded positive results in almost all industrial sectors in these 5 months. In general, net industrial production has increased more than 9 percent; an increase that exceeds the increase in overall production of somewhat more than 8 percent.

In agriculture, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, sowing was generally finished by the beginning of May--the first days of May. However, there are still some plots of land to be sown after the fodder has been harvested from them so that corn and other crops can be sown. We have also recorded certain positive results in investments, transportation and other sectors.

Intensive activity has been carried out in the field of science, in technical progress and in improving quality in all sectors.

It can therefore be stated that the party bodies, the working people's councils and all local and central party-state bodies have carried out intensive activity to fulfill the 1976-80 5-year plan and to implement the 12th party congress decisions. The measures to improve the material and cultural living standard of all our people are also constantly being implemented.

The noteworthy results recorded in all fields forcefully demonstrate the correctness of the policy practiced by our party that is unflinchingly and creatively applying general laws of socialist construction to conditions in Romania. The great achievements recorded in all fields demonstrate the creative energy and capability of our workers class, our peasantry and intelligentsia and all our working people, irrespective of nationality, who are constantly implementing the party's program and policy of socioeconomic development and constantly improving the well-being of all our people.

One can state with full satisfaction that we will successfully end the 5-year plan--the first stage of implementing the party's program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and on the fatherland's advance toward communism.

Proceeding from all this, we are fully entitled to be proud of everything we have achieved through the work of all our people under our communist party's leadership. [paragraph continues]

Life and socio-economic realities forcefully attest to the fact that the RCP is honorably fulfilling its historic mission of political leader of society as a whole, thus ensuring the fatherland's constant elevation onto new peaks of progress and civilization.

The results of the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, the vote cast for the candidates of the party and of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front once again demonstrates the complete support of all our people for the party's domestic and foreign policy. It demonstrates the unshakable unity of the people's masses within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front--the guarantee of the fatherland's firm aivance to the highest peaks of progress and communist civilization, and of continuously strengthening Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty.

Esteemed comrades, in assessing the results recorded, we cannot ignore certain difficulties and a number of shortcomings and problems in the activity carried out during this period. A moment ago I referred to the unfavorable weather conditions last winter and this spring. At the same time, the international economic situation, the sharpening of the world economic crisis and the energy and financial crisis have resulted in sharply increased oil prices and interest rates. This has undoubtedly exerted a number of negative effects on our country. However, we must openly state that despite this, those influences could have been overcome or, if the worse came to worst, their influence could have been curbed to a great extent if in our activity--both in the economic field and in other sectors--there had not been a number of shortcomings, among them some very serious ones, and if in socioeconomic leadership activity there had not emerged a number of shortcomings which caused other shortcomings and a lack of plan fulfillment in several fields.

I do not want to refer to all this now. What I want to mention is the fact that the necessary attention is not being paid to the application of measures for reducing material consumption, especially energy and oil consumption. We achieve our production with high consumption rates compared to the world level and compared with what we should achieve, sometimes even planned consumption norms are exceeded.

There are serious shortcomings in the proper organization and supervision of the production process, especially regarding the fulfillment of item-specified production. Proper production sharing between the various units yielding finished products is not ensured, nor is it given the necessary attention. This creates great difficulties in the production process. Serious shortcomings are also obvious in the proper organization of labor and the production process, and in application of the new economic mechanism. It is actually difficult to believe that the principles of the new economic mechanism are properly understood and that active steps are being taken to implement them. As I mentioned at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee, these principles are not properly understood either by the central bodies or by the bodies designed to apply the new mechanism, and no firm and consistent action is being taken to implement them. Bureaucracy in the activity of certain party and state bodies continues to be quite obvious. The actual implementation of laws and party decisions is buried under paperwork and in all kinds of circulars. Unfortunately, there are still many signs of lack of responsibility, of lack of discipline and red tape. We still witness all kinds of attempts at getting around decisions and laws, and indications of all kinds of justifications for not observing them properly. As a matter of fact, we must state that even some of the speakers at this meeting showed such tendencies.

In effectively resolving problems, the party organizations and economic and social units are not ensured a proper organization of their activity, nor appropriate and qualified control and practical assistance. We must frankly state that many controls yield no results, they are used to avoid problems and to try to justify a number of shortcomings and violations of laws and decisions. Many of these controls are not followed by immediate measures to eliminate shortcomings and improve the activity. Therefore, it can be stated that this quite important activity for leading socioeconomic activity is often dominated by formality and superficiality, the practice of useless meetings, of organizing all kinds of commands and commissions to conceal, in fact, the lack of responsibility and sometimes the incapability of certain people to solve the problems that concern them.

Although we have already discussed these problems, this practice unfortunately continues. It seems that it is more convenient, because in the end one does not know who is responsible and who is supposed to fulfill the tasks which are clearly stipulated by law or decisions. This nonfulfillment involves a great number of bodies and working people, and thus the possibility is created of diminishing or avoiding responsibilities for those who do not fulfill their duties.

A great deal of work--weeks, sometimes even months--is put into drawing up all kinds of reports or so-called studies on problems that could be resolved in a much easier way, and for which there are applicable laws and decisions. Often some of these papers, or so-called studies, actually try to change or evade legal provisions or decisions. More than once such papers or studies have been rejected by both the Standing Bureau and the Political Executive Committee. However, this inadmissible practice still continues. Certain comrades probably pass by their problems in the hope that they will be forgotten, that they will be resolved all by themselves, or in the hope that maybe finally someone will assume responsibility and resolve them, although these problems are the sole responsibility and duty of these given comrades. One must stress that these comrades who do not assume any responsibility are very energetically and actively criticizing others who are solving their problems when the manner of resolving them may show certain shortcomings. This can be viewed only as an attempt to make others fail in resolving their problems, because in their view it is better not to do anything, and therefore avoid shortcomings as well, than to resolve problems and possibly record shortcomings in one or another sector.

I have raised these problems because it is necessary for us to completely put an end to such shortcomings and others--which are familiar--and to ensure activity under favorable conditions, the solution of problems in conformity with our laws and decisions, with the responsibility devolving upon each of us.

Certainly, we have the collective work principle, we have collective bodies. These bodies must carry out their work, make decisions and assume responsibility for the applicable decisions. However, each of us is also responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to us. No one should hide behind collective activity, behind the decisions of the collective bodies in order to justify his inactivity or incapability.

We must state frankly, in my view, that the level of organizational activity and scientific leadership is not always up to the requirements of the development of the forces of production, and the high and rapid rate of socioeconomic activity. Many of the existing shortcomings in our activity are a direct result of inappropriate work styles and methods, and of certain shortcomings in professional and technical training. They result from shortcomings in understanding the problems of leadership, and generally in the political, ideological level of certain party and state activists. [paragraph continues]

As a matter of fact, 2 or 3 days ago when we began to change the party cards, I mentioned that there was a certain lag in the political-ideological level, in ideological activity generally compared with the high socioeconomic development rate and with the increase in the force of production and in the material basis. This undoubtedly leads to certain shortcomings in the activity of various activists, both party and state activists.

That is why we must firmly oppose such negative situations and the failings and mistakes noted. We must resolutely endeavor to eliminate them and continuously improve organizational activities and the leadership of all sectors and society as a whole--this being a basic requirement for successful fulfillment of our great tasks. Frankly discussing these negative situations, I believe that we have the required capabilities to eliminate them and to improve our work.

Esteemed comrades, 7 months are left to complete the current 5-year plan. We must make every effort to successfully fulfill the plan and the commitments assumed. By the end of the 1976-80 plan, all basic indexes must be attained, thus raising our socialist society to a superior stage.

We must devote great attention to this problem. The party and state bodies must concentrate their work on fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks established for the coming months and for the entire year. At the same time, we must thoroughly prepare for the transition to the coming 5-year plan and for the 1981 plan. The fulfillment of this year's plan and of the 5-year plan is decisive for creating conditions permitting us to begin implementing the next 5-year plan.

As is known, resolute steps are required to fulfill item-specified production in all components. A number of results attained in this sector were presented at this meeting. Serious delays still exist in each county and we must make every effort to complete the item-specified production. We will thus insure fulfillment of all other indexes. Within the plan priority must be given to exports, to production earmarked for export, which must be under the daily supervision of the ministries and of the county party committees.

Special attention must be given to implementation of material and energy consumption norms and to reducing material consumption steadily. As was emphasized at the meeting, good results have been achieved in many places. Material and production costs were reduced even more than envisaged in the plan. However, in many counties and sectors material expenditures still far exceed those established. The achievements attained by certain counties in similar production demonstrates in practice that the tasks established in the matter of consumption reduction are fully feasible and depend only on definite steps taken by the enterprises and party and state organizations in their respective areas.

We must take measures to conclude type classification and standardization projects as soon as possible, so that as of the second half of this year, type classification and standardization should have a greater effect and serve as a basis for next year's plan.

We must resolutely put an end to anarchy in the utilization of all sorts of materials, parts and subassemblies, which creates difficulties for production, maintenance and repairs, and which compel us to import totally superfluous material. [paragraph continues]

Once again I want to call the attention of both central bodies, the county committees and all economic organizations to the fact that they must take every possible measure to complete as soon as possible this highly important project for our economy, to ensure satisfactory supplies, and in the final analysis for constructive production management.

As is stressed in the 12th congress decisions, special attention must be given to developing the material basis, primarily the energy basis. You have heard several reports read here on that subject. The fact is noteworthy that the crude oil and coal extraction plans have not been fulfilled, which creates great difficulties. And I must add that no justifications are admissible in this respect. It is not a question of a drop in oil extraction or of the impossibility of fulfilling the coal plan. It must frankly be said that the cause is the decline in activities of the department in charge of the petroleum sector, the lack of discipline and organization in that sector, and the fact that the county party committees have also failed to pay special attention to and daily supervise the enforcement of rigorous order and discipline at oil sectors and rigs. Similarly, the coal plan was not fulfilled owing to the failure to organize appropriately the realization of investments, to prolonged negative situations--especially in Oltenia--concerning the creation of the necessary basis for fulfilling the coal production. Hence, very serious, immediate measures are necessary to solve this problem rapidly in Oltenia. The production of the other mines will not compensate for the nonfulfillment of 6 million tons of coal in Gorj. Hence, without neglecting the opening of other mines, the main emphasis must be placed on additional efforts to extract the coal we need. We shall have to see what steps must be taken by the county and what assistance we can give it, including manpower. Thus, nonfulfillment of this year's plan will have grave consequences for the next year and for the entire coming period in general.

Exceedingly serious deficiencies--owing not to lack of resources but to lack of organization--also exist regarding commissioning and exploitation of new copper mines, and securing various ores, including clays, in the quantities and qualities required, for which conditions are available locally.

I believe that these problems must be considered with all seriousness. Energetic measures must be taken to implement the 12th congress decisions concerning development of the energy basis and securing raw and other materials of domestic origin.

There are also delays in implementation of measures established at other ministries which manufacture and secure the materials we need. I am referring to the materials that have to be produced in the chemical, construction materials, metallurgy and machine-building industries, especially electronic material.

It must become clear that without securing the material basis we will not be able to properly fulfill the needed production. That is why I want to call attention to the fact once again that we will not attempt to develop our production on the basis of imports. We will first of all secure the raw and other materials we need, which we can and must do, and only then proceed to develop production.

Great delays were also noted in the course of this 5-year plan in incorporating certain materials and integrating certain products. Those delays led to additional imports for which we had to spend large amounts of hard currency, although the materials in questions could have been produced locally had work been satisfactory. We have decided--and we shall resolutely act in this respect--not to develop any production before having secured the material basis, before integration has been achieved in accordance with plans.

Naturally, that does not mean that we will not import anything anymore. However, what we must import primarily are raw materials we cannot produce, of which there are very many. The rest must be based on production-sharing and on import-export compensation from the machine-building sector.

All county party committees must act with greater determination to capitalize on all local resources of raw and other materials, especially in the construction and consumer goods production sector. There is no county that cannot produce a wide range of materials, on the basis of which we can provide adequate supplies and extensively develop production.

In view of the exceptional problems raised by securing the material basis, we must place greater emphasis on geological activities. We cannot declare ourselves satisfied with our geological efforts to discover new energy reserves in all areas--both oil and coal and various other resources of raw and other materials. The work in this sector is laborious and bureaucratic, and manpower is concentrated in Bucharest. But in Bucharest, no matter how long we look, we will not find the resources we need. We must resolutely implement our decisions on all geological activities at the lower level, on site. We must organize complex teams that can examine the situation in various areas in all its aspects and detect all the resources existing in the area under survey. We do have certain positive examples in this respect, but unfortunately they are few, and as is known, one swallow does not make a summer. We must therefore transfer all geological activities to the site, must ensure comprehensive organization of activities, and institute monthly checks on the results of research. We must also take care to provide the necessary equipment and work out new methods of in-depth survey. Generally speaking, we must gain a better understanding of our resources, so as to be able to rapidly solve the problem of securing the material basis as established by the 12th party congress, and as required by our socioeconomic development, by socialist and communist construction and in the interest of raising the people's general well-being.

In this connection I want to mention once again the problem of reducing fuel and energy consumption. We consume a great deal. We have exceeded 4,000 kg of conventional fuel per capita, and will exceed 4,600 kg by 1985. We are far above the consumption rates of some very developed countries.

We consume much and employ outdated technology. A small cement factory was mentioned here, but that will not solve our problem. We must tackle the problem in a far more radical manner: Current high-consumption technology must be replaced in all sectors and, should it become necessary as the 12th congress actually decided, certain sectors that require a lot of fuel and energy will be cut down. We must concentrate chiefly on new technology--and such technology does exist--which can permit up to a 50 percent reduction in current consumption rates per ton or per respective product unit, in all sectors.

Similarly, we must act more energetically to implement the program on new energy sources. There has been much talk about it but almost nothing has been actually realized. There has been talk of microcentrals [microcentrale] here, but the comrades employed in machine-building have still not finished studies for such projects. They will probably need another 2 years, judging by the current speed of the machine-building sector. I would like to mention several counties which have begun producing certain microcentrals by themselves. Naturally, we are speaking about only a few counties, but they demonstrate that without waiting for the prototype of the machine-building sector, every county can begin producing microcentrals. We must compel the machine-building industry to put an end to bureaucracy and lack of responsibility in certain research sectors and also among the leadership cadres.

By 1985 we plan to derive 2.5-3 million tons of fuel from new sources. However, if we continue at this rate and if we invoke all kinds of justifications to explain the present delays, we will not be able to attain that goal. Hence, both the National Council for Science and Technology, which coordinates this plan, the energy commission and generally all our state bodies and the government must take every measure to insure the realization of this program on new sources of energy. By next year the program should yield results and supply part of the fuel we require.

Another problem to which I want to call your attention is that of improving the quality of production in all areas, but especially in machine-building. We have a product quality inspectorate whose task is to check various enterprises and entire sectors. However, I must tell you frankly that the existence of the quality inspectorate is not felt. Of course, I do not wish to lay all the blame on the inspectorate; but I do want to stress that we must make it improve its work. The greatest responsibility falls on the Machine-Building Ministry, on each of the ministries in their respective areas, on the enterprises, centrals, ministers, workers and engineers. They are responsible for quality and they must not allow faulty products to leave their premises--neither for the domestic market nor for export.

We must also better clarify the responsibilities of various sectors for the manufacture of certain complex installations, the problem of the general supplier of machinery and equipment, in order to end the anarchy currently existing in this respect. As was emphasized at the meeting, too, machine-building plants sometimes deliver disparate parts or sub-assemblies instead of installations, which then take 1 year or more to be completed, while normally the installations should be assembled and submitted to quality tests in the producing plant, the originating units.

The plant that manufactures such complex installations must also undertake to send specialists to supervise the final assembly of the equipment. We discussed this problem a few years ago and established a series of measures. However, it seems to me that the comrades thought that it applied only to the specific installations we discussed then and did not grasp that it is valid for any kind of equipment. I believe that we must make the necessary amendments through the law and must specify in the plan how installations should be delivered and who is responsible for their technical level and operation. Many of the delays in commissioning are caused especially by the faulty manufacture of these complex installations by our machine-building industry, and by the faulty manner in which we take control over imported equipment. Today it was said that our machine-building industry has assumed responsibility for improving and amending equipment received from abroad. Who is to be responsible if that equipment does not work? Why have we taken over and why have we paid for the installations if they do not work? How does the leadership of the Machine-Building Ministry and of the Foreign Trade Ministry implement the laws and decisions of the country on defending the people's interests?

I consider this lack of responsibility inadmissible, as is the way in which imported installations are taken over, installations for which we pay a lot of money and which do not work. Most of the production lines in the chemical industry, which have not attained their planned parameters, were imported. We have paid a lot of money without making sure that they work at full capacity.

We must resolutely put an end to this irresponsible attitude, which gravely harms the interests of the national economy and the people. Naturally, just as we are responsible for delivering suitable equipment, our partners must also deliver installations in accordance with the technical qualities agreed upon. We must set firm acceptance conditions. At the time of contracting, we must establish payment and control conditions providing us with the maximum guarantee of attaining the envisaged specifications.

Hence, we must take all necessary measures and establish precise responsibilities. We must insure the quality, technical level and functioning of both the equipment we produce and of that imported from abroad.

More resolute measures are also necessary to increase labor productivity in all sectors. We do, of course, have a relatively good rate, but we are not fulfilling the plan on increasing labor productivity. Generally speaking, however, our labor productivity is behind that of other countries and falls short of the technology and installations we have. With our installations, we should have far higher labor productivity than at present. Hence, we must resolutely ensure good labor and production organization, must rapidly introduce automation and mechanization in production, reduce the number of non-productive personnel and transfer them to production, and better organize shifts--by insuring two complete work shifts for a start. An exception to this are the continuous-process enterprises, where we must provide the normal production flow with appropriate technical assistance, engineers and foremen, appointed by order to each shift.

I will not now dwell on the problem of shifts, but in those places in which there are complete shifts, installations in which there is a shortage of manpower should be concentrated in special sections manned by three shifts. Similarly, we must organize complete shifts and a third shift in plants which have secured orders and which have everything necessary for production, including manpower.

However, there is no sense in maintaining a whole plant with one fourth or even 30 percent of the personnel, without technical assistance; and to pay for it and let it consume energy and everything else. We must put order in the organization and normal flow of the production process on the basis of the capacities and manpower at our disposal. In this area, too, we must eliminate formalism, which only generates expenses, lack of discipline and lack of order. Once again I want to stress that we should not keep personnel at enterprises which do not fully utilize their production capacities. If work is organized in one shift, there is no need for three directors and a complete administration staff; this must be cut back accordingly. At enterprises where there is no possibility of a complete work flow, people should be transferred to other sectors. Securing jobs for people is no problem today. The problem is to transfer them where they are needed. In all the industrial sectors--investments, construction, agriculture--there is a shortage of manpower. In some places we cannot man two complete shifts, while others are maintained without any work being done. We are paying tens of thousands of people for nonexistent and inappropriate work. This situation must be utterly eliminated.

The problem of investments has been brought up here. You are familiar with the measures to reduce the activity in this area, to stop a considerable number of projects and to concentrate our forces on key production projects, which should be put into production this year. Work has been started on a very large number of projects. In the future, the volume of investments must not exceed the work capacity for 1 year, and hence the financial volume for 1 year of investments. Work must not begin on investment projects without thorough preparations, without having secured plans, equipment and the necessary material basis. The centrals, ministries and enterprises shall only begin work on the basis of permits previously obtained. Whether the projects are necessary--both investments and expansions--shall be decided at the central level, in accordance with the capacities existing in the countries, the orders secured, and the labor force available.

The idea of extending the rights of socioeconomic units was interpreted quite wrongly. The result was that control and permits for committing material and financial expenditures were cancelled. We cannot, on the pretext of extending rights and self-management, allow each enterprise to commit itself to expenditures by beginning investment projects and contracting imports for which we do not have the necessary basis. No one is allowed to commit the financial resources of the state or the material resources of society, except in accordance with what has been established for the respective sector under the uniform plan of socioeconomic development. Hence, work on investment projects will begin only after the necessary permits have been secured, and after a specific decision has been taken on what can and what should be done for each unit. The banks and our financial apparatus are also to blame to a certain extent, for not having fulfilled their control obligations. This is how we came to have more than 12,000 investment projects begun--a number that is practically impossible to manage--which constitute an enormous waste of labor force and material, and which had negative repercussions on our ability to commission units on schedule.

Measures have been taken to remedy these shortcomings. We must concentrate all our forces on commissioning the established industrial projects this year, and the ministries and party bodies must focus their attention on them. United and concentrated actions, and all available means must be employed for this purpose.

All the counties and ministries know which these units are. We also have the potential to produce installations for these units. Work must be concentrated in the plants which manufacture the installations required for these units. Hence, resolute steps must be taken to implement the measures taken to fulfill the investment plan and to commission the units established. We shall not begin work on new projects this year--and next year we shall probably begin work on few new investments--precisely in order to be able to achieve a normal rate of work and to complete the projects that have been started.

We must also pay greater attention to the maintenance of fixed assets and to performing capital repairs on schedule. Spare parts and subassemblies must be secured in good time and checked, so as to shorten as much as possible the duration of capital repairs and improve their quality; replaced subassemblies must be sent to workshops to be up-dated and repaired, so that we can use them in the next capital repairs.

Generally, we must take resolute measures to implement the program established on spare parts for both domestic needs and export. Regarding export production, we have decided to produce in excess of the quantities contracted for spare parts amounting to at least 500 million lei in hard currency, which are to be kept in stock or sent to warehouses abroad as a means of meeting requirements.

This problem has been under discussion for a long time. It would seem that the comrades at the Machine-Building Ministry, at the Supply Ministry and at the State Planning Committee cannot grasp that such a project cannot be achieved through general provisions, but by securing in the plan the production basis and the materials necessary for spare parts, even if that would involve cutting back the volume of finished products. It is vital that we achieve the established program, so that for everything we produce--both for the domestic and foreign markets--we should have reserve capacities and be able to produce annually 25-30 percent more than envisaged in the production program for tractors, lathes, trucks, motors, etc. [paragraph continues]

From the very beginning all existing capacities must be equipped with the necessary machinery--and we can do so--in order to rapidly solve the problem of manufacturing spare parts.

In the same connection, we must give due attention to the program of recovering, reconditioning and reusing parts and subassemblies, which can constitute an important source of parts and subassemblies. Similarly, we must take measures to insure smooth material supplies based on the established consumption norms. Materials must be recovered and reused: In some sectors this method can cover almost 50 percent of the required raw materials.

The county party committees must also concern themselves with the problem of recovering, collecting and reusing all materials, in all socioeconomic sectors. This should become part and parcel of the general drive to reduce material expenditures and to enhance economic efficiency throughout our activities.

I believe that all the industrial sectors have the potential to fulfill the plan for this year, eliminate existing shortcomings and come to the end of 1980 and the entire 5-year plan with not just the plan fulfilled, but also with the commitments assumed by the county committees, enterprises and all economic units completed.

Esteemed comrades, I would now like to speak about some agricultural issues. We discussed these problems in detail in February. This spring has wrought difficulties, caused in part by the weather, but also by failings in labor organization, in the functioning of the machinery, and especially regarding order and discipline in the agricultural sector. We must draw lessons from that for our future activities.

The topical operation now is appropriate crop maintenance. The weather has caused delays of 2, and in some places even 3 weeks. However, work must proceed so as to permit us to attain the crops planned. Despite the delays, we can and must obtain good crops this year. Soil humidity, although excessive in some places, is generally very good and, if operations are completed on schedule, it will guarantee good outputs for all crops.

We must thoroughly prepare the harvesting of grain crops. We must harvest the rye, wheat and barley as fast as possible. There must be no repetition of the very unsatisfactory situation of last year when we lost great quantities of grain because of delays in harvesting. We must be prepared to gather in the crops in all possible conditions! Let no one come with excuses invoking climatic conditions, because we will accept none. Whatever the weather, people must work day and night, mobilize all the forces available in each county, and harvest the crops in minimum time: barley in 3-4 days, and wheat in 8-10 and maximum 12 days. Simultaneously we must harvest and properly store fodder and hay, so as to secure the necessary fodder for the livestock. The day after completion of wheat, barley and rye harvesting, we must be prepared to start sowing double crops to insure adequate quantities of corn grain and fodder corn. I think there is no need for me to dwell on those problems. All our party cadres in agriculture and the forces in all counties must be concentrated on agricultural work during the harvest season, so that work can proceed satisfactorily and the crops will be at the level planned.

The fulfillment of the vegetable production plan must be supervised. Once again I want to call the attention of the county party committees to the fact that they must supervise the implementation of tasks in this area and must take measures to plant vegetables on even larger land areas than planned. [paragraph continues]

There is still time; even after the harvesting of barley we can sow autumn vegetables and thus insure larger production. This must be done in order to insure good supplies for the consumers, for the canning industry and for other requirements. As you know, we have decided that each county should first deliver the vegetables due and other agricultural produce to the state fund, and then cover all its vegetable consumer requirements from its own production. Each county committee must take measures to secure the necessary quantities both for the central stocks and for local consumption, and even produce additional yields, as I said.

We must also devote due attention to work in the fruit and grape-growing sectors, and insure the planned production of fruit and grapes.

I would like to repeat what I said in the spring, namely that there should not be even one square meter of uncultivated land. The land, regardless of ownership, is a national asset; it belongs to all the people. It must be cultivated to the maximum! All landholders must tend and work it, must produce the maximum yields possible on that land, and also raise livestock. Some results have been obtained in this respect, but if you look carefully you still find uncultivated plots of land. Not only in yards--which must also be cultivated--but even out in the country there are still uncultivated plots. These are not only in places which have suffered from excess humidity or bog formation--which as a matter of fact must be rapidly dealt with--but also where excess humidity was not a problem. There is still time to take measures to sow all available land with vegetables. It must be clearly understood that those who do not work their land will be deprived of the right to hold it in whatever form of ownership. We shall resolutely implement the land stock law and the constitution, which state that the land belongs to those who work it.

There has been talk here about livestock breeding, and about the fact that measures were not resolutely applied to attain the number of animals and output planned. Of course, only a few months have passed since our recent meeting, but the tasks established for zootechny date further back than that. Everyone knows what is to be achieved and what our tasks are regarding the number of livestock and animal production. Hence, we must take every measure to insure achievement of the envisaged number of livestock and animal production, and to slaughter animals of the prescribed weight or even more, so as to be able to obtain a larger quantity of meat. Thus, in the cattle sector, by the end of August we must have sections for breeding and raising heifers and calves on all cattle farms. I do not mean that there should be new constructions, but that an area should be simply separated from existing stalls where conditions should be provided for raising heifers and calves until it is time to breed them. Naturally, in larger farms with several stalls, a whole stall or half of one, according to possibilities, can be taken for this purpose. It must not be claimed that there has not been enough time to build. The comrades with longer experience in party work know full well that when we decided to build stalls for 2 million livestock, we built stalls for 2.2 million animals in one year without any material from the central fund, without reinforced concrete, cement or glass wadding. Such facilities for raising and breeding heifers and calves until calving time must be made available with the existing local means. No calf or heifer should ever be slaughtered! Only after calving should the selection be done, in accordance with milk output, to decide which animals should be slaughtered and which kept for breeding.

The same applies accordingly to young pigs and lambs, so as to insure raising conditions and preclude excessive losses and death rate.

I will not speak now about the raising and fattening of young cattle; the measures taken are known to all. Local means should be employed to complete all investment projects begun by this summer. All stalls and complexes should be finished with local means, even if it means using adobe. Let us begin work right away, and no excuse will be accepted for delaying work. All investment projects, for all species of animals must be completed as envisaged. And each county must immediately take measures in this respect. These are production capacities and cannot be taken out of the plan, they must be completed at all costs!

We must also devote great attention to fulfilling the entire program on animal production, namely meat, especially pork and poultry. By 1982 at the latest, taking a slaughtering weight of 110-115 kg, we must insure at least half a pig and 15 chicken per capita annually. For this we must reckon on the basis of workers, town population, including future developments, that is to say, on the basis of about 14-15 million inhabitants. These required quantities, plus exports to be planned, must be produced in state and cooperative farms, or through contracts with private producers. However, the weight must be placed on the farms of the socialist sector. These tasks are in keeping with the plan provisions. And firm measures must be taken to implement them and to secure the necessary quantities of meat.

We must ensure safe supplies for the working people, for the town population. In this respect, each county will have its own delivery plan, its own special livestock complexes for delivery to the central stock--from which it will not be entitled to receive anything--and farms and complexes for its own consumption.

The plan must be fulfilled. The ministry has been instructed to work out programs and to establish each county's quota for the state fund, export commitments--which no one is allowed to touch--and each county's production for local supplies of pork and poultry. I have not included cattle in this, because a different program applies to them. I have also not mentioned sheep, although the same principle should apply to mutton as to pork and poultry. The people must know that their meat supply depends on production and on how the first secretary, the People's Council chairman, the deputies and they themselves manage production.

We must also establish intercooperative zootechnical complexes. Small complexes have been planned for this purpose, with a capacity of 5,000-10,000 head. They should not be too large.

All citizens who hold agricultural land, in villages and in towns, must be encouraged to raise animals and poultry for both their own consumption and for sale. The decree due to be issued shortly envisages that all citizens holding agricultural land either in villages or towns shall be obligated to raise animals and poultry.

Greater attention should be given in this connection to the program on improving animal breeds and tending to them. I have mentioned fodder harvesting this year. Once again I want to stress that all hay and grazing fields must be cultivated. Practically speaking, hay and grazing fields should be sown once every 4 years. We must have a plan for hay and grazing fields, just as we have one for wheat and corn; this plan must envisage seeds and everything necessary for ensuring animal fodder. Thus we will be able to obtain enough fodder from the 4 million hectares we have for this purpose. Cultivating this area will insure an appropriate fodder surplus for state, cooperative, and privately owned livestock.

I will ask each county committee and county People's Council not to wait for the decisions of the Agricultural Ministry, but to take measures itself and to prepare, as of this fall, a 3-year program for cultivating all hay and grazing fields, including those in mountain areas. Treating the soil with disc rollers, maintenance and all other necessary operations should be performed on these resown areas in order to insure appropriate fodder production. We have enough good examples in our country. Such operations are already being carried out with very good results in many counties--both in the lowlands and in mountain areas--and have brought about spectacular increases in the production of green mass. These examples must now become general practice!

In connection with the problem of the central stock of agro-industrial products, it has been said here that certain counties have consumed more than their planned share of meat and milk without delivering their quota to the state stock. Normally, if only 90 percent of the planned production was achieved, consumption cannot exceed 90 percent of the quota of respective products. The Ministry of Agriculture and the food industry department must take measures and impose rigorous order and discipline in this respect. The meat, milk and other foodstuffs program of each county must be coordinated monthly with the sources. And priority must be given to deliveries to the state stock, and only then comes consumption. Nonfulfillment of production should affect consumption in the respective county accordingly. This applies not just to meat and animal products, but also to vegetables and other products.

We must understand that we have a duty to observe state and contractual discipline, and to secure the agricultural produce and foodstuffs stock necessary for all economic activities. And as we produce more, we will be able to consume more.

I have dwelled on these agricultural issues because they are of special importance for our general development and for insuring sufficient consumer supplies.

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the decisions of the central committee and of the Political Executive Committee, we must devote greater attention to small-scale industrial production and to services, beginning with the artisans' cooperatives, the people's councils' units, the consumer cooperatives and agricultural cooperatives. We must resolutely implement the decisions to expand the range of products and materials, and to produce additional items in all sectors out of locally obtained raw and other materials, so as to better meet the people's requirements and secure additional products for export.

We must also implement more resolutely the decision on the cooperative members' contribution to the development fund.

Measures are required to make better use of the means of transportation, to eliminate superfluous transports, to optimize them and to reduce transport distances. We must take advantage of existing means to introduce trailers and thus increase transport capacity per engine and man. From the figures presented by the truck building enterprise it emerges that transport capacities can be increased by 60-70 percent. This would permit us to reduce the number of trucks, drivers and personnel by one third, thus also reducing fuel consumption.

The same problem is encountered in railway transportation, where failings were noted in the rational, economical and complete utilization of the rolling stock, as well as in the area of other means of transportation. We must take resolute measures to implement the decisions taken. We must insure that the bases from which materials are transported--especially construction materials--are as near as possible, in the same county. [paragraph continues]

We must stop transporting gravel and all sorts of machinery from hundreds and hundreds of kilometers away, as is currently the case! Each county must take the necessary measures and better organize activities in the area of transportation.

Esteemed comrades, the multiple problems we encounter in our economic development require an increase and improvement in research activities. They require better cooperation among research, production and education in accordance with the law, as well as more rapid solutions to the problems raised by technical progress and the general development of our society. In this respect, priority should be given to energy, raw and other materials, to devising technologies requiring less energy and materials, so that out of existing quantities we can derive a value several times higher than at present.

The problem of adopting new technologies and microelectronics [microelectronica] is essential for increasing profitability and reducing consumption. Hence, in order to keep abreast of technical progress, the research sector must focus on solving these problems. It must of course work on long-term projects, too, to a certain extent, but the greatest majority of forces must be employed in and priority given to solving the immediate problems of fulfilling the plan provisions.

The same must be said about research in agriculture which has quite good programs but works at a slow pace. We have plant varieties that do not yield the crops we expect and our research work is not up to the requirements of modern agriculture. We must rapidly examine the causes and take the necessary measures so that agricultural research can keep abreast of the requirements of achieving new seed varieties, new animal breeds, new fruit trees, vines and other plants.

At the same time, it is necessary for us to take measures to rapidly introduce the results of research and technology and technical progress in general into the production process. We are slow in this respect; years go by before research results, new technologies are applied in the production process. For, when we talk about a new quality in all sectors of activity, it is understood that we give priority to improving things, that is raising scientific and technological research activity to a higher level, without which one cannot achieve a new quality in any field.

Esteemed comrades, I also want to refer to certain matters pertaining to the application of the new economic mechanism. At the recent Political Executive Committee meeting I referred to these matters. It is true, we started to generally apply the new mechanism on 1 January; however this is being done insufficiently or rather the basic, fundamental principles of the new economic mechanism are not being applied. For, as has been specified from the very beginning, the new economic mechanism presupposes first of all production. It presupposes participation in the leadership and in the proper progress of activity. The new mechanism presupposes workers self-management and self-administration. It presupposes first of all the fulfillment of production, an increase in net production and in profitability and profits--and the ensurance, on this basis, of additional funds for participation in profits. However, many people have understood that all problems of the economic mechanism only boil down to participation in profits. For certain people, the problem is how one can supplement the bonus fund at the end of the year, even if the plan, the profitability, net production and profits plan has not been fulfilled. I have been told that some first secretaries have telephoned to ask when they will receive their share of profits. None, however, has telephoned to tell us why they have not achieved the planned profits and production, or to let us know what they intend to do to fulfill the net production plan, profitability and profits. [paragraph continues]

Judging by all this I have come to the conclusion that, in fact, the new economic mechanism has not been understood, that the principles of this mechanism have not been understood and that self-management and self-administration have not been understood. Some people have understood that they are entitled to spend as much as they like, without accounting for anything, that they are able--even if they have not fulfilled their duties--to consume as much as they want. This is not what the new economic mechanism means!

That is why we have proposed that, beginning with the central bodies, but also including counties and enterprises, we should discuss the basic problems of applying the new economic mechanism. We must all understand and act, in a uniform manner, to apply the very important principles of the new mechanism which, indeed, must play an active role in mobilizing the efforts of all working people in carrying out the economic activity with increasingly better results. We must understand that the income and expenditure budgets are not something formal, but a means by which the leadership of each enterprise and the working people's general meeting act to achieve maximum economic efficiency, a substantial cutback of material and production expenditure, a substantial increase in net production, profits and profitability in general--and, on this basis, to create also the necessary means for both the development fund and for the consumption fund. We must understand well that we should not consume more than we produce. More precisely, we must say that we should not consume all we produce. We must understand that it is necessary to organize our consumption in accordance with production, thus also ensuring the necessary development fund and the fund for defending the fatherland's independence and for equipping the army.

This problem must be properly understood by all our people, by all workers--who are both the owners, the end users, the consumers and the manufacturers--and by all peasants, all intellectuals, by all! We must understand things in a uniform manner and act in a uniform manner in this respect!

It must be clear to all of us that the implementation of the party's policy of improving the material and cultural living standard can be achieved only while constantly developing the forces of production. It can be achieved only while increasing the efficiency and profitability of all our economic activity. All sectors must bear in mind that at any time one can draw from the national income only what the general development of the forces of production and of the means available in our society allows.

Esteemed comrades, now I would like to draw attention to certain problems concerning housing construction. During this meeting I had to intervene a few times when some comrades from certain counties stated that they would not be able to finish the construction of all housing planned for this year. One can certainly take into consideration a certain cutback. However, we are thinking especially of the counties that are doing well, that have resolved their problems better. However, counties such as Gorj and others, where housing is not being adequately ensured and where the requirements for developing the mining and other activities are very great, we must take all necessary measures to completely fulfill the housing plan. In this respect, a great task devolves upon our central bodies, too, that have to grant them the necessary support. We must distribute resources not in conformity with the existing possibilities for achieving them at given moment in one county or another, but in conformity with the existing needs taking into consideration the development of the forces of production. We must also continue to pay great attention to the application of the law on village and town planning. Within this framework I also want to draw attention to the fact that at least in the coming 2 years we should build only in areas where we have all means available, so that we do not have to build water ducts, sewage and perform other such works. [paragraph continues]

In this respect, all counties should revise their construction projects for 1981 and 1982, so as to focus their efforts in this direction. We must also apply the law on town planning more firmly, must stop the spreading of villages, apply the town planning projects--even as large as they are--and not go beyond the provisions in those projects.

Esteemed comrades, as for the problems of foreign trade and international cooperation, we must understand that the expansion of international economic exchanges and production-sharing constitutes for our country a decisive factor for the positive progress of the overall economic activity. We are importing large quantities of oil, many raw materials and a number of machines, equipment and materials. To ensure these imports we must export products of an equivalent value that will completely cover the expenses for those imports and the payment of debts we have for former imports for investments--debts we have to pay. This means that annually we must export more than we import, thus ensuring also the repayment of existing credits. That is why we must do all we can to completely fulfill the export plan for this year and to further cut back imports, so as to achieve an even balance of payments. It must be clear to all our people, from top to bottom, that it is not an even balance of trade that we must ensure--because it must show a surplus--but an even balance of payments, including an appropriate and planned cutback in our foreign debts.

We must pay great attention to production-sharing with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries by making use of all sorts of well known forms. In this respect, it is necessary to clarify the principles of such cooperation for all our workers in the economic field and in foreign trade, to establish firm rules about who is entitled to conclude cooperation agreements and with whom such cooperation agreements should be concluded.

At the same time, we must firmly apply the decision that any import of machines and equipment--including spare parts--should be performed only on the basis of compensation of an equivalent value of products from the machine-building sector. Any imports of products, of investments, machines, equipment, parts and subassemblies can be performed only by ensuring payments, including contracts with the companies from which we import goods to the effect that they buy an equivalent value of goods from us in exchange for the goods we buy from them. Otherwise we will not approve imports. We must clearly understand that we have no other means of payment.

As I have stressed before, all enterprises that work for exports, including those producing materials and subassemblies, must receive a clear priority material export plan. This means that the factories that produce finished products and subassemblies for sale abroad are entitled to benefit from the advantages generally established for enterprises exporting finished products. These advantages must accord with each enterprise's participation in the manufacture of export products by taking into consideration quality and everything else necessary. In this respect, we must modify the law appropriately and must see that this is well understood.

It is also necessary to achieve a closer cooperation between enterprises competing in the manufacture of export products and foreign trade enterprises, so that production, quality and the appropriate efficiency is achieved.

Esteemed Comrades, I have referred to some of the problems linked with the measures necessary to fulfill this year's plan under favorable conditions, to eliminate certain shortcomings still obvious and to conclude the 5-year plan successfully while thoroughly preparing for the next 5-year plan.

Finally I want to refer once again to certain problems of the scientific leadership of our socioeconomic activity. We must proceed from the fact that the successful fulfillment of the plan and of the 12th party congress decisions requires the improvement and continuous elevation of the overall leadership activity to a higher level. We must never forget that good leadership requires the constant increase in the party's leading role in all sectors of activity. At the same time, we must not forget that the achievement of the party's leading role requires the improvement of the activity carried out by each organization and by each communist, who has to fulfill the tasks entrusted to him in his field of activity under constantly improving conditions. The party's increased leading role actually means the improvement and perfecting of work and an increased responsibility on the part of each communist, each party body and each party organization.

We must constantly keep in mind that the improvement of leadership requires the improvement of the activity carried out by the People's Councils, by all democratic leading bodies, from units to the central bodies. As I have mentioned on other occasions, we have a good structure, a good, democratic organizational framework; however we must ensure that they operate properly. We must see that the given collective leadership bodies fulfill the tasks and duties entrusted to them under favorable conditions.

At the same time, good leadership requires the constant strengthening of the link with the masses, the active participation of the working people, irrespective of nationality, in the leadership of all sectors of activity, the formulation of plans, in decision-making and in implementation. This also presupposes the ensurance of the masses' participation in the distribution of the achieved results in conformity with the plan provisions regarding the socioeconomic development, the continuous improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard.

The expansion of socialist democracy, the masses' participation in leadership--one of the basic requirements of socialism, of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are building--presuppose that in all sectors the working people participate directly and in full awareness, in leadership and in formulating and implementing overall domestic and foreign policy.

We must also pay greater attention to the proper organization and distribution of the forces we have available in all fields. In this respect, we must pay greater attention to better distributing cadres, in the sense I have already mentioned, to more rationally and efficiently using the labor force in the production process and in other fields, so as to include all sectors, thus ensuring a proper work process. One cannot speak of the scientific leadership of the activity without proper organization and rational distribution--in keeping with the requirements of the various sectors of activity--of the forces available in our society at a given moment. It is also necessary for us to pay greater attention to the level of professional and technical knowledge of all cadres and to the training of the labor force fully in keeping with the new requirements and achievements of science and technology and of human knowledge in general. I suppose it is not necessary for me to dwell on the fact that today an improved level of professional, technical and scientific training, knowledge in general and an improved political-ideological level constitute a factor of great importance for succeeding in and fulfilling the great tasks we have in all fields.

We must act with great determination--I repeat this--to strengthen responsibility, order and discipline at the work place in all fields of activity. We must see that each one should well understand that the observance of laws and decisions is an obligation for all people and that under no circumstance may a person evade the responsibilities he has under the law and party decisions and the state and party discipline. The more responsible the work performed in our socialist state, in our society, the greater the responsibility to resolutely implement the laws and decisions, to strengthen order and discipline in the overall activity.

It is necessary for us to perfect the work style and methods of our party and state bodies; we must move the center of gravity to the bottom, to the party organizations and to the economic and social units. We must act in close cooperation with the masses of working people, we must constantly consult them, so that we are able jointly to find solutions and so that problems raised in all sectors of activity can be solved appropriately. We must use and employ with greater courage criticism and self-criticism and especially self-criticism, which is one of the important means of revealing shortcomings and eliminating them. It is a means of constantly perfecting all our activity. We must proceed from the well-known truth that we are at a stage of great revolutionary changes in our fatherland, generally at a stage of revolutionary changes at a world level and that this presupposes that the party's overall activity and that of the state bodies must be permeated by a lofty revolutionary and communist spirit. A good communist leader from any sector must be a militant revolutionary who will constantly struggle to implement the decisions and laws. He will take energetic action against everything that is old and outdated and no longer corresponds to the requirements of the new development stage. He will struggle with great determination to promote what is new in all fields of activity.

We must bear in mind that good leadership presupposes the obligation to constantly take into consideration the changes that happen continuously in our socialist society, the ensurance of an agreement as complete as possible between the forces of production and relations of production. At the same time, good leadership presupposes the obligation to take into consideration the changes that occur at an international level. We do not carry out isolated activity, but activity in the context of the broad international community, of the existence of socialist countries, of developing countries and developed capitalist countries and under conditions of great social and national revolutionary transformations throughout the world. That is why, in order to ensure scientific leadership in our activity, in formulating our policy, we must, by all means, take into consideration those changes and realities.

We must always have a thorough knowledge of the concrete realities in any field and take very determined action to resolve the complex problems raised by the high rate of development of our society and, generally, by the revolutionary changes that occur in the world.

In this respect, it is necessary to pay greater attention to the leadership activity and to the guidance given to mass and civic organizations that actively participate in uniting the efforts of the broad people's masses aimed at implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy.

At the same time, we must improve the activity carried out by the People's Councils and ensure their role in the proper management of towns, communes and counties.

Special attention must be given to the educational, ideological activity and to that of improving the socialist awareness of the broad people's masses, a factor of great importance for achieving a leadership in keeping with the current requirement of our society. At the same time, good leadership requires that we concern ourselves constantly with the working people's work and living conditions, so as to ensure--in conformity with the overall development, with our party's program and with everything we have achieved--the rational use of the means we have available both for the further accumulation and development of our society and for the constant improvement of the people's material and cultural well-being.

Esteemed comrades, we have a powerful party. All our people are resolutely implementing its domestic and foreign policy. We have a clear political line, a just and realistic line that has been demonstrated in practice. We have everything necessary available to fulfill the plan and the 12th party congress decisions and the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. What I want to repeat is that what is decisive now is organizational work and the necessary measures to implement that program.

Each county party committee, each party organization, all party and state aktivs must take action in a lofty spirit of responsibility the party, to the people and the cause of socialism! We must see that the efforts of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all people be united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front so that they can act in a single direction--the resolute implementation of the party program on raising our country onto new peaks of progress and civilization.

I believe that the problems that have been discussed in this meeting must be discussed with the whole of our party and state aktiv, with the leadership of ministries, of centrals and of all socioeconomic units in future party meetings and general meetings of the working people scheduled to take place in July, so as to ensure that these problems are well understood and so as to unite the efforts of all our people in fulfilling this year's plan and the 5-year plan and the party program.

We must do all we can to eliminate, as soon as possible, the shortcomings and drawbacks in all our activity in keeping with the requirements of fulfilling the plan and the program and the 12th party congress decisions!

We have everything we need and I am confident that all party organizations, all communists, all working people will do all they can and will not spare any effort to ensure the conclusion of this year with good results.

With this conviction, I want to conclude by wishing the entire party and state aktiv and all of you communists, and all working people greater and greater successes in fulfilling the plan under most favorable conditions! Much good health! (Prolonged applause)

RCP GREETS SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU030758 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jun 80 p 5

[Greetings message from the RCP Central Committee to the Syrian Communist Party, SCP, Congress]

[Text] To the Fifth SCP Congress: On the occasion of this important event in the life of your party, we take pleasure in conveying warm, comradely greetings and our feelings of friendship and militant solidarity to the congress delegates, to all the party members and to the Syrian working people, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Our country is well acquainted with the struggle waged by your party, together with other democratic and progressive national forces who want the country's development, to defend and consolidate national independence and sovereignty, to promote the basic interests of the Syrian working masses, to initiate rejuvenating changes, to promote Syria's independent development along the path of economic and social progress, and to fulfill the friendly Syrian people's aspirations for prosperity, peace, security and cooperation.

In view of the urgent need to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and conflict from international life, to prevent a return to the policy of cold war, to settle interstate conflicts and differences through peaceful means and to totally exclude the use and threat of force, the RCP has advocated and continues to consistently advocate a political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East problems. We are actively militating for a general, just and lasting peace, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the implementation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their right to have their own independent state, and to insuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in the area.

We take this opportunity to reassert our determination to further develop the ties of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the SCP, based on mutual respect and on the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, and of each party's right to independently establish its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with the conditions in which it is active, in the interests of both parties and peoples. We are convinced that these relations can and must make an active, positive contribution to expanding and diversifying relations of friendly, multifaceted cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic, between the Romanian and Syrian peoples, and to the success of the general cause of international socialism, peace and understanding.

[signed] RCP Central Committee

CONGOLESE INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1980--Francois Xavier Katali, minister of interior of the People's Republic of the Congo, arrived in Bucharest on June 5 for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of the Interior.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by his Romanian counterpart, George Homostean.

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU051332 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Tel Aviv (AGERPRES) 5/6/1980--Constantin Vasiliu, new ambassador of Romania to Israel, presented his credentials to President Yitzhaq Navon. On the occasion, an exchange of greetings was made between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yitzhaq Navon.

Confidence was expressed during the interview that the development of the bilateral relations accorded with the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

PRC VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Power Plant

AU041601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Kladovo, 31 May, TANJUG--The PRC economic delegation led by Vice Premier Chen Muhua visited the Iron Gate hydroelectric power plant today.

The guests from China, who are participating at the second session of the Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific and Educational Cooperation, saw a film on the construction of this project.

Visit to Slovenia

LD052234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Ljubljana--A PRC delegation led by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the PRC State Council and member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo, arrived for a 2-day visit in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today. The members of the PRC delegation had talks with Boris Snuderl, president of the republican Committee for the Market and Economy.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS

LD061110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0911 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Vojislav Pekic has here in Belgrade ended talks with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Ho Ying on current international problems and relations between Yugoslavia and China. The talks were part of the regular annual consultations between representatives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

During the consultations, special attention was devoted to the necessity for overcoming the serious deterioration in international political and economic relations and solving crises with a view to promoting detente as a universal process and establishing peace, stability and security in the world.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES U.S. ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

LD051730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received chairman of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council Hans Bachelor and council Secretary [word indistinct] Walker. During the meeting, views were exchanged on the further promotion and expansion of long-term economic and financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States. It was stated with pleasure that regular annual meetings between the two countries' economy representatives increasingly contribute to a better knowledge of the possibilities of promoting economic cooperation and establishing mutual trust and understanding. This was also made evident at this year's meeting of the two countries' economy representatives in Dubrovnik, where very useful contacts were made and exchanges of views along the line of the implementation of previously reached agreements, it was stated.

SRI LANKA'S HAMEED HOSTS DINNER FOR VRHOVEC

LD061052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0937 GMT 6 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (TANJUG)--Sri Lanka considers President Tito one of the founders of the principles and ideals of the non-aligned movement which must remain alive and effective. Sri Lanka intends to remain true to these principles and ideals. This was stated by Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed at a dinner given yesterday evening in honor of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec. Hameed said that cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka are based on these ideals and for this reason have a lasting foundation.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec who arrived on an official and friendly visit to Sri Lanka on Sunday, presented on Wednesday to Sri Lanka President Jayewardene a message from Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic.

In reply to Hameed's toast, Vrhovec said that Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia jointly strive to strengthen the principles of the non-aligned movement. He expressed the wish for bilateral relations to develop in all sectors of life, particularly in the economy, and to have economic relations between the two countries reach the level achieved in mutual political relations.

Vrhovec-Hameed talks began yesterday morning and are to continue this afternoon.

CROATIAN, SLOVENIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD052222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Zagreb--The republican councils for international relations of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today held a joint session at which they considered questions of cooperation with neighbouring countries and the Vatican, which are of interest to our individual republics and provinces and Yugoslavia as a whole.

The joint session was attended by Jakov Blasevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations; as well as the representatives of other organs and organizations and the republican and provincial councils for international relations.

The session, held within the framework of work and agreement between the two councils, positively assessed--according to the announcement--the relations and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and Yugoslavia as a whole, with other countries.

At the same time, the importance, need and possibilities of expanded relations by our country with neighbouring, non-aligned and neutral countries in Europe during the forthcoming Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation were emphasized.

The participants in the discussion on relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Vatican emphasized mutual interests in the solution of some basic questions of the contemporary world such as peace, security, equal development and so on. Proceeding from the Yugoslav Constitution and the law, it was agreed that the 1966 protocol between the Yugoslav Government and the Holy See represented the basis for the solution of current questions of mutual relations and the attainment of common interests of both sides.

MINIC COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN ZAGREB

LD052242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Zagreb--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today spoke in Zagreb to the members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia on the international situation.

Speaking about the difficult international situation which, according to him, represents a serious threat to peace and cooperation in the world, Minic especially dealt with the dangers inherent in the increased arms race on European soil.

After his speech, Milos Minic answered questions referring to relations between Yugoslavia and neighboring countries.

LJUBICIC HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBYAN ARMED FORCES CHIEF

LD042308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 4 (TANJUG)--The federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, held talks here today with member of the Revolution Command Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Brigadier [as received] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir who is heading an army delegation of his country on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The talks concerned further development of inter-army cooperation between the two countries.

The Libyan military delegation visited the Yugoslav People's Army Center of Higher Military in Belgrade today. Head of the center, Lieutenant General Rahmija Kadenic acquainted his guests with the work of this university-level, scientific-research institution of the Yugoslav People's Army.

MIJATOVIC REMARKS ON CONTINUATION OF TITO'S WORK

LD052250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1834 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Bosanski Samac, June 5, TANJUG--"We will best show our respect for President Tito and his life-work if we persist along his road", Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic said today at a meeting here in Bosanski Samac, Yugoslav constituent republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Cvijetin Mijatovic said that President Tito's revolutionary and creative genius is contained in all elements of the Yugoslav socio-political system, in the equality-based community of nations and nationalities, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, non-alignment, the progress and development of Yugoslavia, the strength of the Yugoslav People's Army, all-national defence and social self-protection.

"We were used to living with Tito because we had identified ourselves with him and his life-work. We accepted his judgement and advice and put it into practice. Now, regretfully, we must get used to living without Tito, but with his work in our hearts", Mijatovic said.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD052216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council today held a session under the chairmanship of Vice President Cojko Ubiparip. It considered several questions of current economic policy and our relations with foreign countries.

According to the announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the council today acquainted itself with the current situation in the market and price trends. It noted that phenomena of price increases in violation of legal provisions have recently become very frequent. It was especially noted that self-managing agreements on increased prices were often concluded without the agreement of the Federal Institute for Prices. The market inspectorate and other control organs have been instructed to energetically prevent such phenomena. The Federal Executive Council will be regularly informed about the situation and measures taken. The council also considered the shortage of some more important consumer particles, deciding to give them import priority. In connection with the shortage of some products whose market requirements can be met from domestic production, the council asked the market inspectorate to check the stocks and to undertake energetic measures in all cases where artificial shortages have been created on the market.

It was also pointed out that shortages of individual products were created in some areas even though there were no objective reasons for them, thus causing alarm among the public and harming regular supplies to the market.

In order to better ensure market supply of coffee, the council decided to introduce a free import regime not only for raw coffee cut also for roasted coffee. Thus, in addition to the processors of raw coffee, other organizations which have foreign currency will also be able to import roasted coffee, thus reducing the present shortage of coffee on the domestic market.

Following the study by the federal and social councils, the Federal Executive Council today determined the new text of the decision concerning objective criteria and indications to determine the levels of economic development of the republics and autonomous provinces. This will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly for further considerations.

The Federal Institute for Social Planning has been asked to prepare a draft agreement on the bases of Yugoslavia's social plan for 1981-1985 and on the policy of economic development of the insufficiently developed republics and provinces.

The council also adopted the analysis of problems of losses in the economy showing that these losses continue to represent a constant phenomenon in some organizations of associated labor and an important reason for economic instability despite positive results achieved to rectify losses in the field of ferrous metallurgy, railroad transport and other fields. The losses in the economy last year considerably increased as compared with the previous year.

It was suggested that the sociopolitical activity at all levels should be directed toward elaborating high-quality rehabilitation programs and undertaking other measures, especially in the basic organizations of associated labor that are working at a loss. It has been recommended to all sociopolitical communities and self-managing interest communities to decide on lower rates of taxes and contributions and also to undertake other measures to create more favorable conditions for the settlement of obligations by organizations working at a loss. The federal organs, for their part, will undertake concrete measures within their competence to bring about more successful economic operations by these organizations. This analysis will be forwarded to the SFRY Assembly for further consideration.

The council also adopted the draft agreement on the coordination of measures on income tax policy concerning the organizations of associated labor in 1980 with the report by the Interrepublican Committee for Financial Affairs, as a basis for further coordination of positions between the republics and provinces.

CROATIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

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[Excerpts] We begin this program with an extensive report on today's 11th session of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee.

The members of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee paid homage to President Tito with a minute of silence. Comrade Tito left us exactly a month ago, said Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee. We were left by the founder of the Croatian Communist Party, son of Croatian Zagorje, the greatest son of our nations and nationalities and a true giant of our age.

After the paying of homage to President Tito, Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee, submitted a report. After this the members of the highest-ranking republican party body discussed the sociopolitical situation and the tasks of the Croatian League of Communists. They also heard a report submitted by Venceslav Kovacevic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, on the results of the elections in the basic, municipal and intermunicipal conferences of the League of Communists of our republic. Here is a report from Milan Puljis and Zlatko Kuretic:

Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee, noted that an exceptional political state of affairs has prevailed in the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the past few months. This mood was particularly prominent during the months of anxiety about President Tito's health and in the days of the sad farewell to him. During this period international relations deteriorated fundamentally and the economic crisis also spread to our area. All this taken together, Baltic said, had the favorable effect of raising the political and work involvement of all the sociopolitical organizations and all the working people. In addition to the fact that more and better work was done and that the measures of social self-protection functioned without reproach, the working people en masse voiced their support for Tito's policy of peace, nonalignment and self-management. Yugoslavia, the crown of Tito's revolutionary work, convincingly presented itself during these days to the whole world as a country of fraternal nations and nationalities.

Nothing that happened during these days in Yugoslavia and the world, starting from the precise and daily reports on President Tito's state of health and ending with the complex and dangerous relations in the world, was concealed from the people.

This strengthened even further the unity of the working people and created a favorable political mood. The results of our past development were summed up, our enormous successes were pointed out and a mood of general confidence was expressed concerning our existence and progress and our togetherness, brotherhood and unity.

Tito's illness and death, the secretary of the Central Committee said, provided the whole world with an opportunity to declare its views on Tito and his Yugoslavia. These appraisals, with the exception of a number of isolated exceptions, are very favorable and well-intentioned. They showed that Tito's work had become a part of the awareness of progressive mankind. Tito's death gave rise to a kind of world referendum on the moral values of mankind.

Baltic also commented on certain articles in the foreign press that speak about Yugoslavia unobjectively and in a tendentious manner. Apart from the intention to lessen the prestige and importance of Yugoslavia in the world, these articles are intended to show that the future of Yugoslavia depends on big powers and the blocs.

Baltic said that articles of this kind are also supported by some people in the country, for instance Milovan Djilas and some people whom he is trying to gather together in Zagreb. All these enemies, among whom are nationalists, unitarists, cominformists, the extremist emigration and others, have been driven into a corner by the unprecedented mood of the people's masses. Baltic assessed the situation as follows:

[Begin Baltic recording] Confronted with such a situation, these reactionary forces display two tendencies. Both proceed from clear anticommunist and profascist positions. Some of them would accept an anticommunist Yugoslavia, where the most reactionary forces in Croatia, Serbia and other republics would have the main say. Most likely this would be an Ustasha-Chetnik-White Guard and pro-Nedic idyll, the kind we were familiar with in the days of World War II, when the German, Italian and other occupiers marched together with the quislings and fought the partisans [words indistinct].

Some of them, unhappy about the support our country enjoys throughout the world, are ready to ally themselves with everybody and anybody in order to threaten our community. Exasperated by some of the Western governments, they are announcing their offers to the East.

Among the exponents of the second tendency, outside our country and among some people here too, there is increasing evidence of efforts to replace the compromised [word indistinct] platform with a more liberal one, which, under the guise of the struggle for freedom, for a multiparty system, should secure a much wider basis for the rallying of the most diverse forces opposite our socialist self-managing development.

The exponents of this policy have understood that they cannot achieve a greater measure of success by means of stupid terrorist actions and would like to transform the fascist-nationalist grouping into some kind of broader political opposition with which they would link, on a liberalist opposition basis, the other little groups and individuals who oppose the socialist self-managing development of our country.

Their desire is to emerge legally on the public social and political scene and capture positions on it that would secure them greater successes than they have had so far.

Though it is not out of the question that individual forces will continue to resort to terrorism, through which they can cause some damage, especially if we are not vigilant, this second political line could be much more dangerous. This is all the more so since in the first stage of the attack it is not always possible to identify these opposition forces immediately and as the criticism concerned might often be directed against those social phenomena to which we too are not reconciled. Identification takes place only when one has more deeply analyzed the positions and goals which inspire such criticism. This in turn enables us to be better able to locate all those who, using our democracy, wish to develop their antisocialist activity.

Writing about this Comrade Kardelj said: It is quite certain that socialism cannot be imagined without democracy. However, we want democracy in socialism and not democracy as a weapon of the struggle against socialism. Because of this we must persist in maintaining the class nature of our democracy. This means that the system of this democracy must itself ensure the direct leading role of the interests of the working class firmly linked with all the other working strata of town and village. [end recording]

These forces, the secretary of the Central Committee says, must be opposed by all the socialist forces gathered round the League of Communists. The intellectuals, wherever they happen to be working, are in particular invited to take part in this struggle.

In the second part of the report Baltic spoke in detail about the economic situation. He described economic stabilization and the balance of payments with foreign countries as the key problems. He said that many responsible people, including some in the League of Communists, are not sufficiently aware of the gravity of the situation. As a result we do not have enough programs aimed at overcoming the difficulties. Certain social measures are also lagging behind. Consequently there is need for more radical measures concerning stabilization and relations with foreign countries.

Baltic also quoted a number of examples. In places production is at a standstill because there is no foreign exchange, but the people wait for the republic or the federation to provide them with foreign exchange, without in the meantime trying to do anything on their own. They go so far as to send workers away on leave, at times unpaid. Consumption is to a considerable extent exceeding the value of production. Investments in particular have gotten out of hand and despite all the agreements have already reached the figure of 40 percent of the value of the social product. At the same time productivity is lagging behind, especially in comparison with the developed part of the world. Some of the work organizations are forming insulated units and in an almost monopolistic manner are maintaining prices higher than those on the world market. And thus, by insulating themselves, they are shielding themselves from the effects of poor work and lack of ability.

Our economy must be a part of the world economy. Consequently, we must export. On the other hand imports must become more expensive, even if someone goes bankrupt. In this connection Baltic said:

[Begin Baltic recording] The activity concerning the questions of stabilization has so far proceeded largely through the administrative organs, a part of the administration and the executive council, with only a partial involvement of the leading political organs. However, no broader action has yet been pursued through the League of Communists and other organizations, through self-managing organs, among the working people, and in particular through the delegate system. The delegate system has on the whole still been kept out of touch with these problems. Economic instability is the result of disproportion in our economy, created between its individual parts by the lack of links within associated labor. This can and must only be overcome through the delegate system.

If the lack of activity continues [words indistinct], the unbridled developments will continue in the market and the most drastic state measures will then have to be introduced to overcome them, though such measures cannot fully resolve such problems. Developments of this kind would have unforeseeable consequences not only in the economic but also in the political sphere, which is not yet comprehended and understood, not only in the organizations of the League of Communists but also among our cadres.

Because action is not taken primarily through the delegate system, attempts are made to solve problems party through the leaderships of the League of Communists and partly through the executive councils and the administration. Meanwhile those whose interests are concerned and who should solve and coordinate all these matters are not directly involved in the process. Owing to this there is a lack of real results. [end recording]

Baltic went on in his report to appraise in very favorable terms the work of journalists during the past period. The real mood of the people has been very successfully reported and the revolutionary work of Comrade Tito and his multifaceted personality have been illuminated richly and from every angle.

At the end of his report, in which he assessed the political situation and relations, Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee, said:

[Begin Baltic recording] With Tito among us we found it easier to surmount problems. He brought us prospects, certainty and [word indistinct] action. His presence and name enabled people to perceive not only the present time but also our aspirations for the future. The members of the League of Communists and its leading organs and cadres must make up for this newly created great emptiness and provide the stability and prospects for our self-managing socialist development.

We, as the League of Communists of Croatia and its Central Committee and as a part of the united League of Communists of Yugoslavia, shall do all we can to be equal to these tasks. Likewise, we shall do all we can to ensure that the activity of all the organizations and political organs of our delegate system in the republic is aimed in this direction. [end recording]

The introductory report submitted by Milutin Baltic was followed by a lively and far-ranging discussion. Zlatko Kuretic reports by telephone:

The speech by Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, on the sociopolitical situation and the tasks of the League of Communists in our republic led to a lively discussion. Baltic's assessment of the situation was fully endorsed, but at the same time there were also calls for a more detailed analysis of our sociopolitical practice, especially with regard to the economic situation.

The political situation was assessed as stable and speakers in the discussion quoted examples of exceptional political mobility, irreproachable activity of the subjects of self-protection and the outstanding unity of the working people and citizens and their determination to be even more persistent and consistent in continuing the building of self-managing socialist society.

The favorable sociopolitical climate was said to have manifested itself during the recent period also in the form of the powerfully expressed desire to join the League of Communists. This particularly manifested itself in the young generation. Jure Bilic, who was the first to speak after Baltic, considers that the number of members in the League of Communists should ensure the constant continuity of the revolution and the implementation of everything agreed upon. If at times this is not so, this is due to the fact that a numerically not insignificant part of the members stand aloof from the processes of our sociopolitical everyday life and simply are not active or involved enough. Bilic went on to call for a reduction in investments, especially investments concerning major projects outside the economy.

Then there was a brief break, after which the session was resumed. The speakers were Mato Andrijasevic, Zlatko Uzelac, Davor Mihovilic, Marija Troskot and Stipe Suvar.

Andrijasevic spoke about the security situation in Croatia, which he assessed as favorable. Zlatko Uzelac, who spoke after him, noted that the international situation and the death of Comrade Tito have revived the hope in some people that they will be able to change things in our country. This they have failed to achieve because of the determination of our working people to adhere firmly to Tito's road, but there have been attempts at hostile activity. First this has manifested itself in the field of propaganda activity and the brunt of these attacks is mainly directed against those factors which make Yugoslavia a strong country, which are the League of Communists, self-managing socialism and non-alignment.

Stipe Suvar called for a greater degree of creativity and innovative spirit in the economy and for higher exports and spoke against sloppiness and idleness. Suvar went on to point out certain trends in Croatian culture, which either display bourgeois-liberal tendencies or are ultraleftist. Trends of this kind are also noticeable among the young and even in some of their newspapers, which squander funds provided by society.